

University Of Alberta



0 0000 60103 83

Japan

Man In His World



G
73
M26
Bk.16

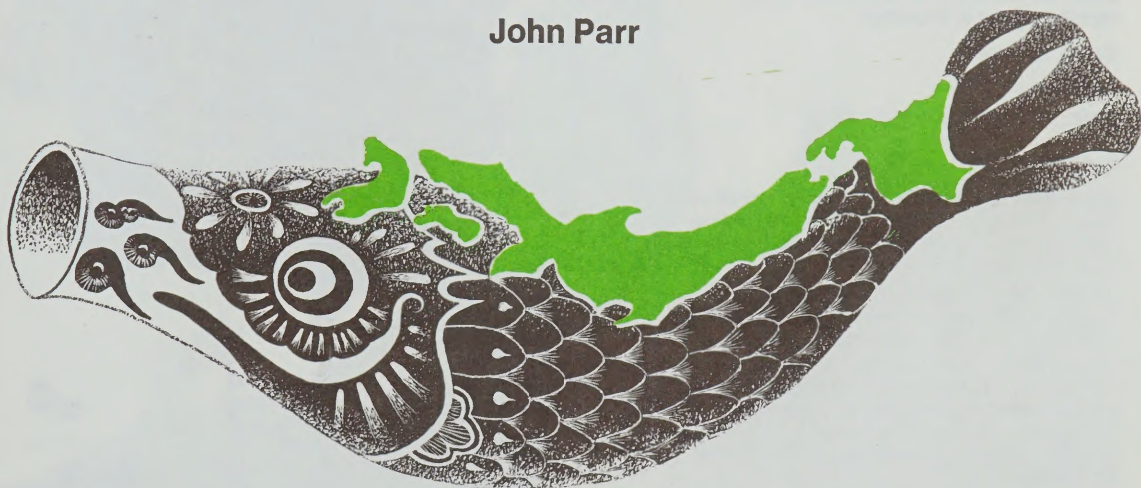
CURR

Ex LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAENSIS



Japan

Gary Birchall
Barbara Howard
John Parr



Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited

VANCOUVER EDMONTON WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Man in His World Series

James Forrester — Coordinating Editor

James Forrester is Supervisor of Geography for the Hamilton Board of Education

Japan

©1975 Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited

150 Lesmill Road
Don Mills, Ontario M3B 2T5

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a data retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without permission in writing from the publisher.

Gary Birchall is Head of Geography at Hamilton's Hill Park Collegiate

Barbara Howard is principal of Thornbrae School in Hamilton

John Parr is Audiovisual Supervisor for the Hamilton Board of Education

Editor: Ian Gillen

Designer: Ian Gillen

Artist: Peter Van Gulik

Illustrations

Japan Information Centre, Consulate General of Japan, Toronto: 6 (left), 18, 23 (bottom), 24 (top right), 28 (top), 30, 39, 45 (bottom), 48 (top centre), 56 (centre right)

Japan National Tourist Organization, Toronto: front cover, 6 (right), 24 (top left), 27 (top, bottom left), 32, 35, 44 (top, bottom right)

Japan Trade Centre, Toronto: 23 (top left), 24 (bottom), 25, 28 (bottom), 29 (top right, bottom), 44 (bottom left, centre right), 45 (bottom), 48 (bottom), 49 (centre left, centre right, bottom left), 50, 53, 56 (top, bottom left, bottom right), 57, 63, back cover

British Museum: 40 (left)

Digest of Japanese Industry: 23 (top right)

International Society for Educational Information, Tokyo, Inc.: 22

Mainichi Daily News, Tokyo: 27 (bottom right)

Mr. S. Oue: 49 (bottom right)

The brush painting on page 37 is *Owl on a Bare Tree* by Isshi.

The illustrations on pages 40 and 41 are by Hokusai: 40 (left), *Tametomo Routing the Demons With His Bow*, painting (detail); 40 (right), *Inume Pass in the Province of Kai*, ukiyo-e print (detail); 41, *The Lake at Misaka in the Province of Kai*, ukiyo-e print.

The publishers wish to thank the Japan Information Centre, the Japan National Tourist Organization, and the Japan Trade Centre for their help and cooperation in preparing this book.

Printed and bound in Canada by
T. H. Best Printing Company Limited, Don Mills, Ontario

ISBN 0-88902-085-X

Japan: Land of Earthquakes

Fire follows earthquake, two die in flames

Kushiro, Japan (2/18/73) Fire broke out today in the six-storey Oriental Hotel, as strong earthquakes shook the northern areas of Japan. Two people died and 34 were injured in the hotel fire, which also caused heavy damage to the building. Fire trucks and ambulances raced to the scene, but were too late to save all the guests trapped in the hotel by the flames.



Tidal wave hits Japanese island

Mori, Japan (3/21/73) A series of earthquakes today set off a tidal wave which smashed against the coast of Hokkaido island in north Japan. Twenty-four people were injured by the wall of water, which sank fishing boats, wrecked wharves, and flooded or swept away buildings along the coast. Emergency crews rescued 30,000 people from the tidal wave, which rose nearly two metres at its maximum.



Third quake registered in north Japan

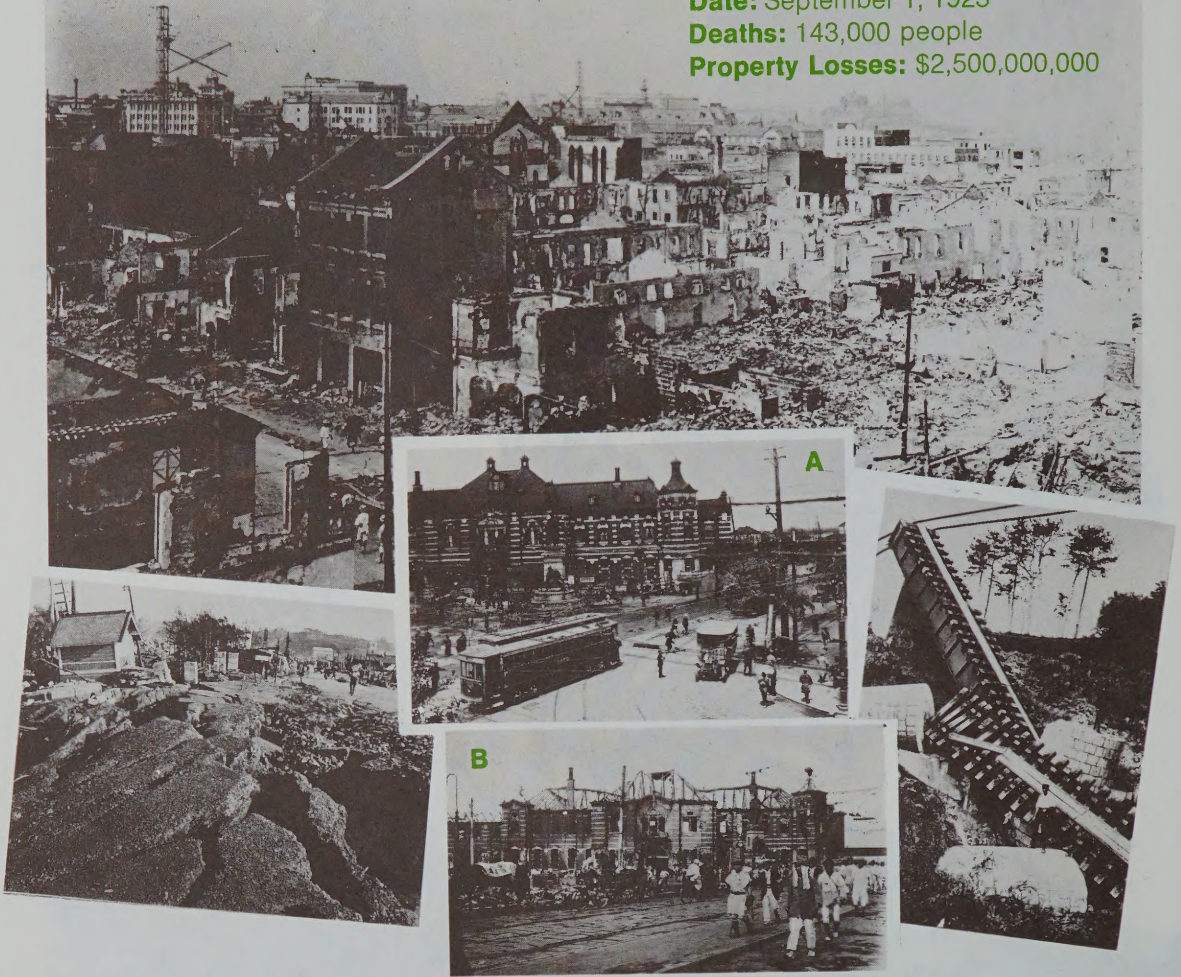
Nemuro, Japan (6/25/73) Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido was shaken again yesterday by an earthquake, causing cracks in roads and buildings, twisted rail tracks, and landslides. The quake sent about 2,000 people in the city of Nemuro scurrying for shelter on high ground. It was the third such quake felt in the area in eight days.

Did You Know?

Between January and July of 1973 there were 26 small earthquakes in the Tokyo area, strong enough to be felt by people directly. In addition, sensitive scientific instruments picked up another 164 tremors too weak to be felt by man.

The Great Earthquake of 1923

Place: Tokyo-Yokohama, Japan
Date: September 1, 1923
Deaths: 143,000 people
Property Losses: \$2,500,000,000



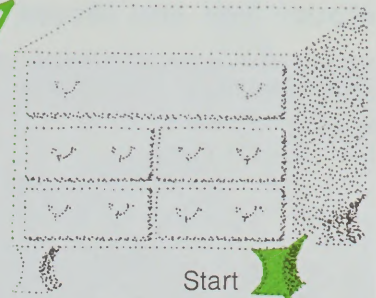
1. Make a list of the differences you see between the two pictures A and B.
2. If your home town were struck by an earthquake like this, what differences would it make to your daily life? Give reasons for each difference you list.
3. Fire and epidemics are two of the worst killers following an earthquake, even more than falling buildings. Explain this fact.
4. What would you suggest the people living in Tokyo should do to make the next major quake in the city less of a disaster?

Did You Know?

Tokyo officials forecast that if an earthquake similar to the 1923 earthquake were to hit Tokyo today it could kill more than 300,000 people.

Earthquake!

If an earthquake occurred in your home area, this might be what would happen to the dresser in your bedroom. The illustration shows the path of one of the feet of the dresser which travelled over a smooth floor.

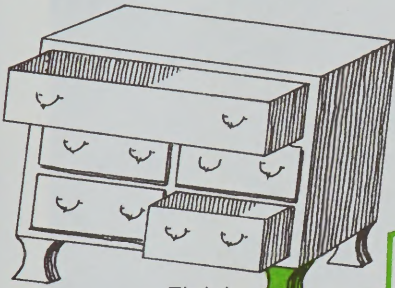


1. What actually takes place during an earthquake?

2. Why do earthquakes usually cause people to panic or become hysterical?

3. Japan has spent more money than any other country on research into how to predict earthquakes. Why?

4. There are many major earthquakes in the world each week (just as big as the one in Tokyo). Why do we not always hear about these earthquakes in the news?



Finish

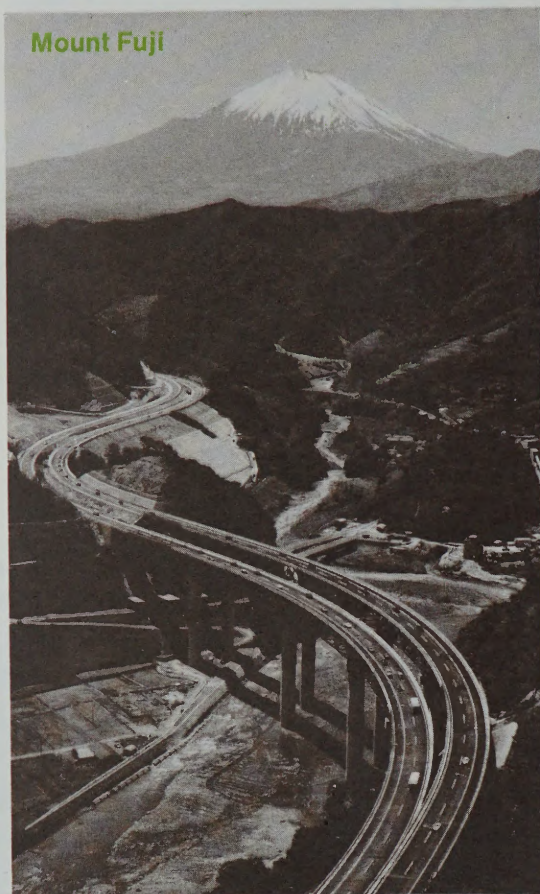
This drawing shows how a Japanese legend tries to explain earthquakes. Can you suggest what this legend says?



Did You Know?

Nearly all houses in Japan are built of wood.
Many homes use fires, in small stoves, to cook their meals.

Mount Fuji and Mount Aso



Mount Fuji



Mount Aso

1. What type of mountain is Fuji and Aso?
2. Explain how you can identify this type of mountain.
3. "Active" and "dormant" are words used to describe these mountains. Which word would apply to Mount Aso? to Mount Fuji? Give your reasons.
4. Such mountains can be very destructive. Why?
5. Despite their destructive ways, these mountains are the only reason the Japanese islands exist today. Explain this fact.

Things To Do

Find some books on volcanoes and earthquakes in the library. Try to explain why earthquakes and volcanoes usually occur in the same areas of the world.

Draw diagrams to show the inside of a volcano and how it can cause eruptions of lava.

Did You Know?

Eighty percent of Japan is mountainous land.

There are over 500 volcanoes in Japan.

At present, only 60 of these volcanoes are active.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes in Japan

This map shows where the major earthquakes of Japan have occurred.

1. What two cities would be most likely to suffer from earthquakes in Japan? Explain your choices.

2. What landform features are found in Japan according to the map?

▲ Active Volcano

● Earthquake



The Ring of Fire

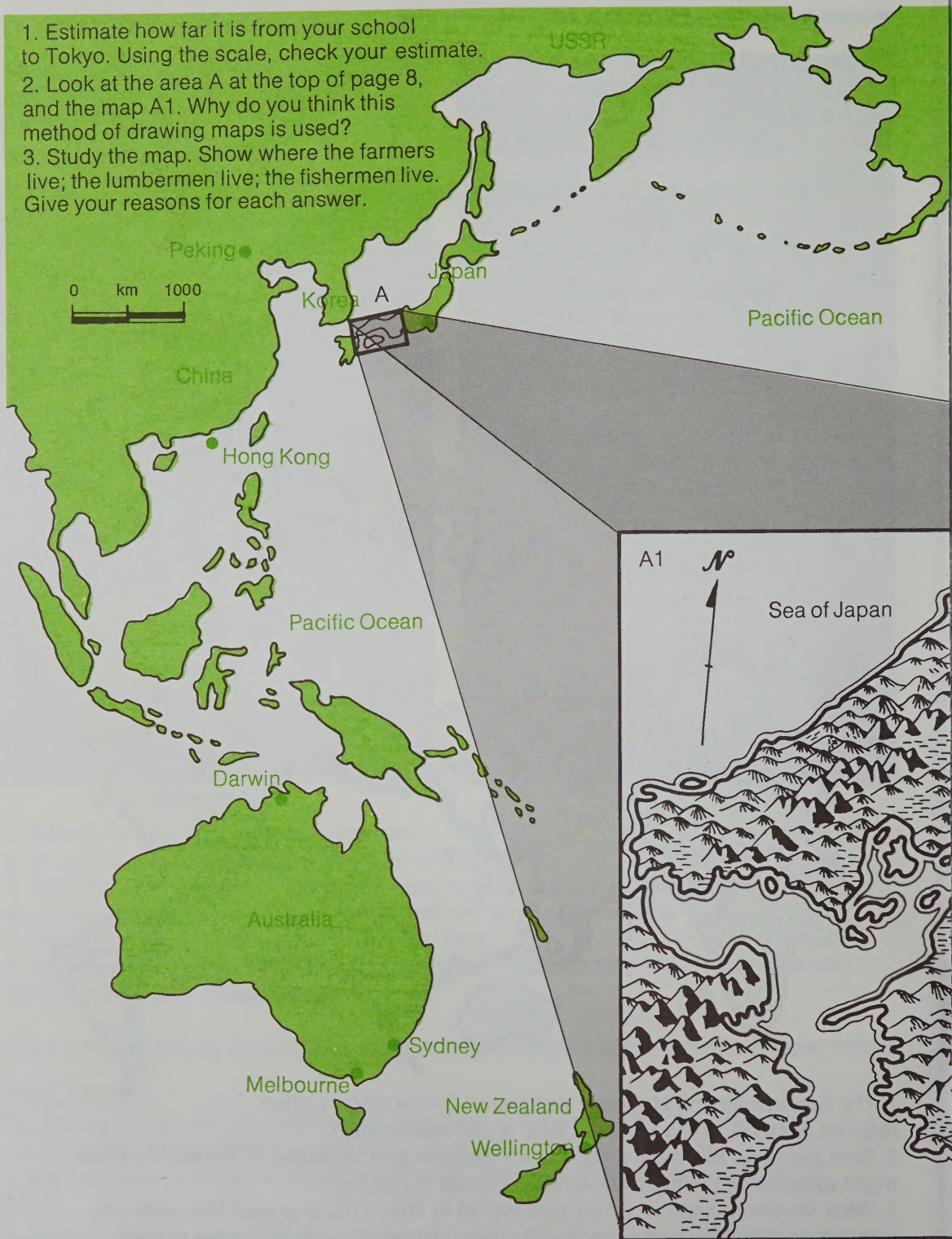


1. The Earthquake and Mountain Belt shown on the map, is often referred to as the "Ring of Fire." Why is this name used?

2. Find Japan on this map. Describe the location of other areas of the world which might experience earthquakes similar to those in Japan.

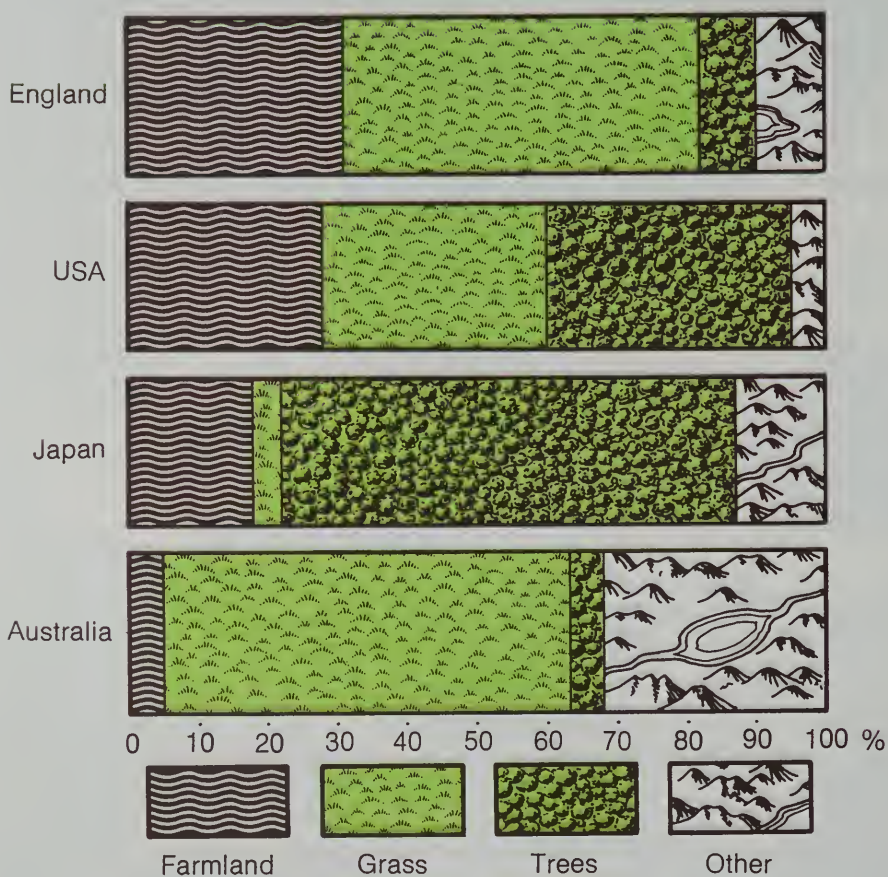
3. What landform features would you expect to find in these areas? Use what you have learned from the map of Japan. Check in the library to see if you were correct.

1. Estimate how far it is from your school to Tokyo. Using the scale, check your estimate.
2. Look at the area A at the top of page 8, and the map A1. Why do you think this method of drawing maps is used?
3. Study the map. Show where the farmers live; the lumbermen live; the fishermen live. Give your reasons for each answer.





How the Land is Covered

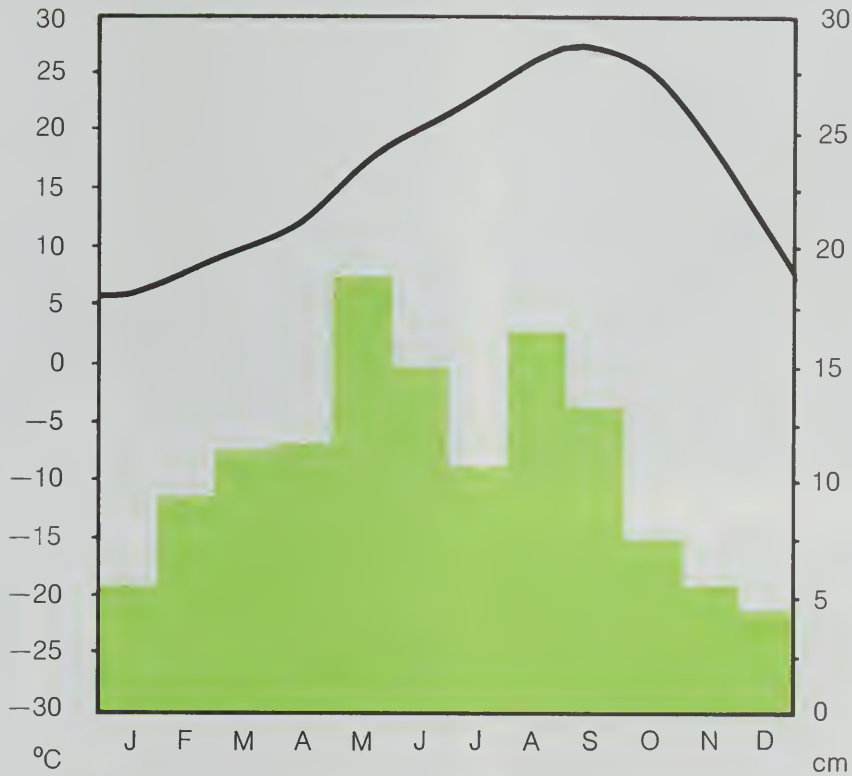


1. Which country has the smallest proportion of land for growing crops?
2. Which country has the largest proportion of forested land?
3. In England, the United States and Australia dairy products are very important. What makes it possible for these countries to enjoy plenty of dairy products?
4. Which country might have the most trouble with milk production? Why?
5. List five dairy products that you use.

Did You Know?

If the average temperature on the coldest days of the year is 6°C or more, then plants will grow all year (if there is enough rain).

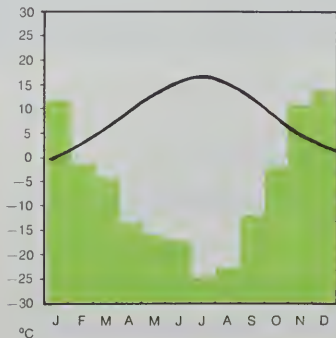
What the Weather is Like



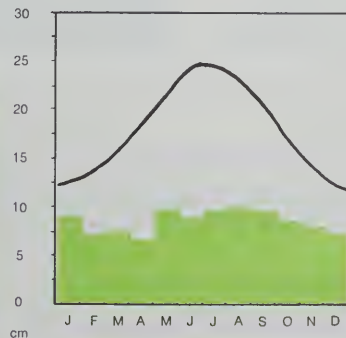
This is a climograph. It describes the climate near Kobe, Japan.

1. What is the total rainfall?
2. Which is the driest season? Explain your choice.
3. Why would people call this the "rice climate"?
4. Could any crops be grown in the winter? Explain your answer.
5. Study the climographs below. Which one has a rice climate? Explain your answer.

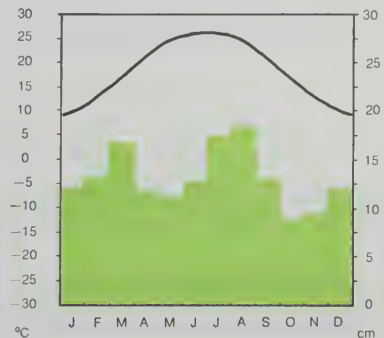
Vancouver



Toronto



New Orleans



Taro's Village



Taro is a young Japanese boy who lives with his family in this farming village in the hills of Japan, not far from Osaka-Kobe.

In villages like this a farmer usually owns several small plots of land scattered around the village. Most farmers own some rice land, some forest, and some hilly land for raising fruit and vegetables. Rice land is the most valuable.

1. Where might rice be grown? Why?
2. Where might mandarin oranges be grown? Why?



3. Where might forests be found? Give reasons for your answers.
4. Where are the people found? Why?
5. How would a North American farmer use the land in Taro's village?

Did You Know?

Most of the farms in Japan are smaller than a school playground (a hectare or less).



Rice



Mandarin Oranges



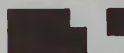
Terraced Uplands



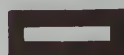
Other Crops



Forest



Building



School



Pond



Road



Water Supply



Water Drainage



Dike

0 m 100



Taro lives with his family in the house marked X. Their fields are also marked.

1. What do you notice about the location of their fields?
2. How far is it from their house to the furthest field?
3. What problems would this cause? List some advantages.
4. Which fields do you think Taro's father would take the most interest in?
5. Why would field 2 be useful?
6. Which fields would be chosen for vegetables?
7. Who might be in charge of vegetable growing?
8. Estimate the population of this village.
9. Which way does this land slope?

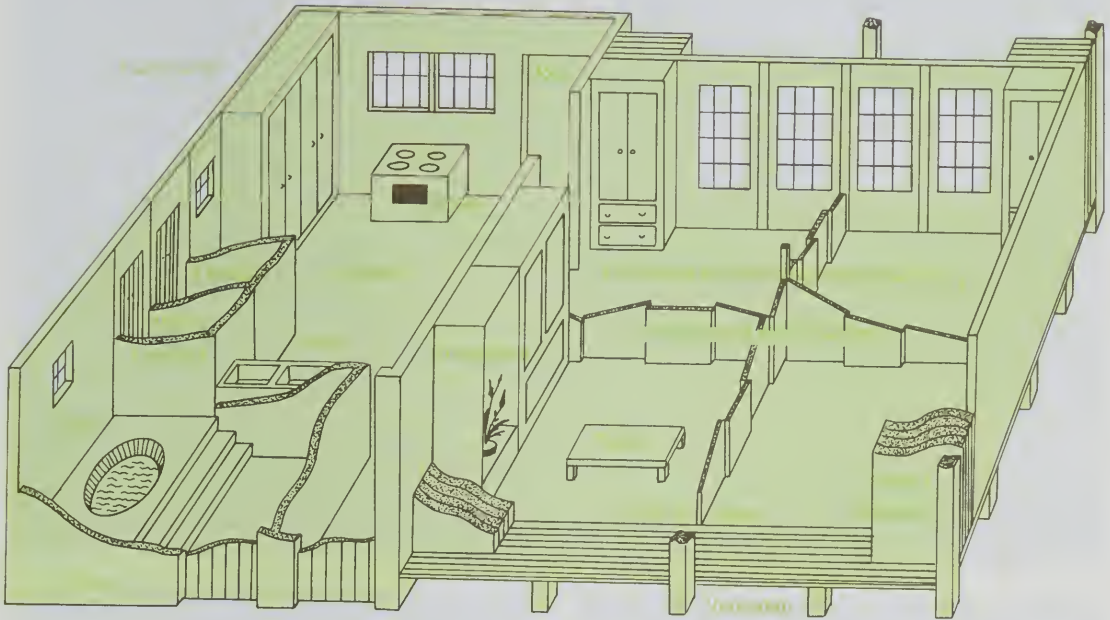
Going to School

1. Find the school on the map and follow the route Taro uses to get there.
2. What does this tell you about how land is used in a Japanese village?
3. How is this different from the way you go to school?





Taro's House



1. The roof of Taro's house has a steep pitch. Does this tell you anything about the climate? -
2. Why is the house elevated on wooden posts?
3. Make a list of the building materials that have been used. Why did the family choose these materials?
4. Make a list of building materials that have been used in your home. What are the differences between your house and Taro's house.
5. Why don't you see the Japanese style of house in your neighbourhood?
6. Why might a Japanese house be dangerous?

Did You Know?

Japanese farm houses are unpainted and have a dull, weathered appearance. Many thatched roofs are now being replaced by tile.

Living in a Japanese House



The floors of Japanese houses are covered with *tatami* (mats); each tatami is one metre by two in size. In Taro's house there are 36 mats.

1. Find the size of his house. How did you arrive at your answer?
2. Measure the length and width of your classroom. How many tatami mats would be needed to cover the floor? How does your classroom compare in size?
3. The sliding doors of a Japanese house usually face south. Is this true of Taro's house?
4. Are there advantages to doors that slide? disadvantages? From the diagram, can you find other sliding doors?
5. List ten reasons for living in a house. Does Taro's house meet the reasons you have given? Use your list to compare.
6. What things does Taro's house have that your house does not have? What things are the same? What things are different? Why might the Japanese include them?



This is a familiar sight outside a Japanese house. Why are shoes removed before entering? Do you remove your shoes at home? Why? Why not? Give two reasons why this tradition might have developed.



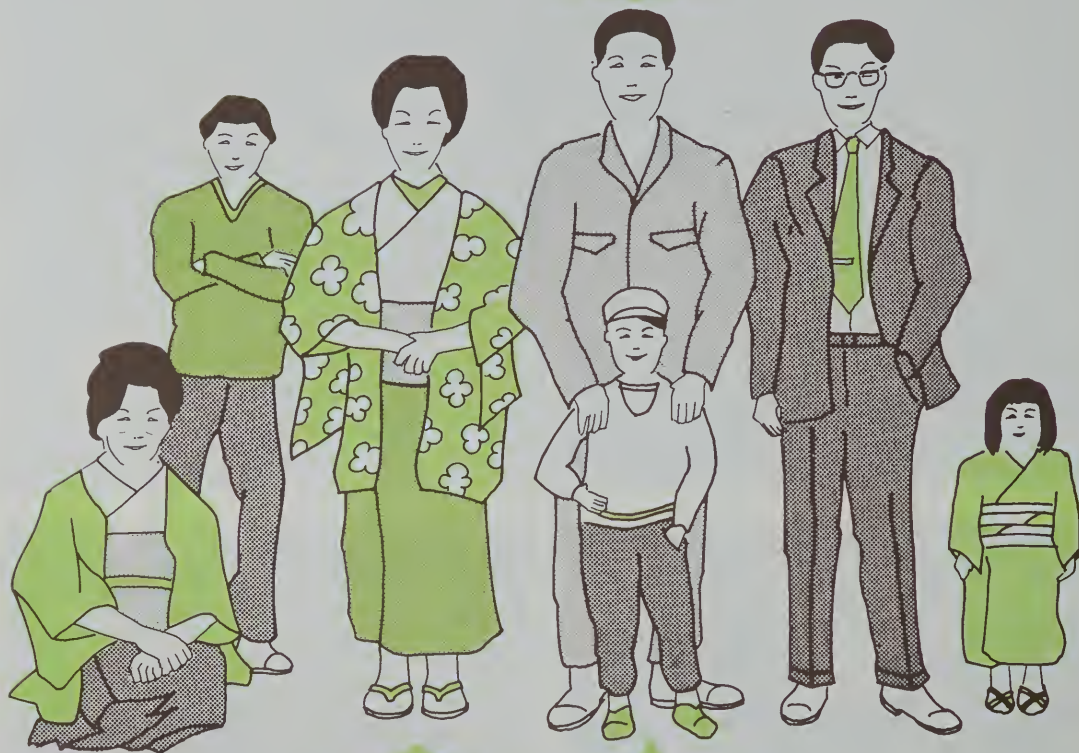
Here are three pictures of the same room at three different times of the day.

1. Japanese houses are functional and make good use of space. Explain this statement. How do the pictures prove that it is true?
2. What does this tell us about the way the Japanese deal with space? furniture? privacy? family quarrels? guests?
3. If your family decided to move into a Japanese house, how would this affect getting up in the morning? going to bed at night? meal time?
4. Write a diary to show a day in Taro's life.

Taro and his Family

Father

- works in the fields every day, ploughing, fertilizing, seeding, harvesting
- helps to build his house
- looks after marketing the crops



Mother

- prepares meals
- cleans the house
- works in the fields with her husband
- cares for the children
- works in the vegetable garden

Taro

- attends school
- helps his mother in the vegetable garden
- helps father in the fields
- helps mother look after younger sister
- studies

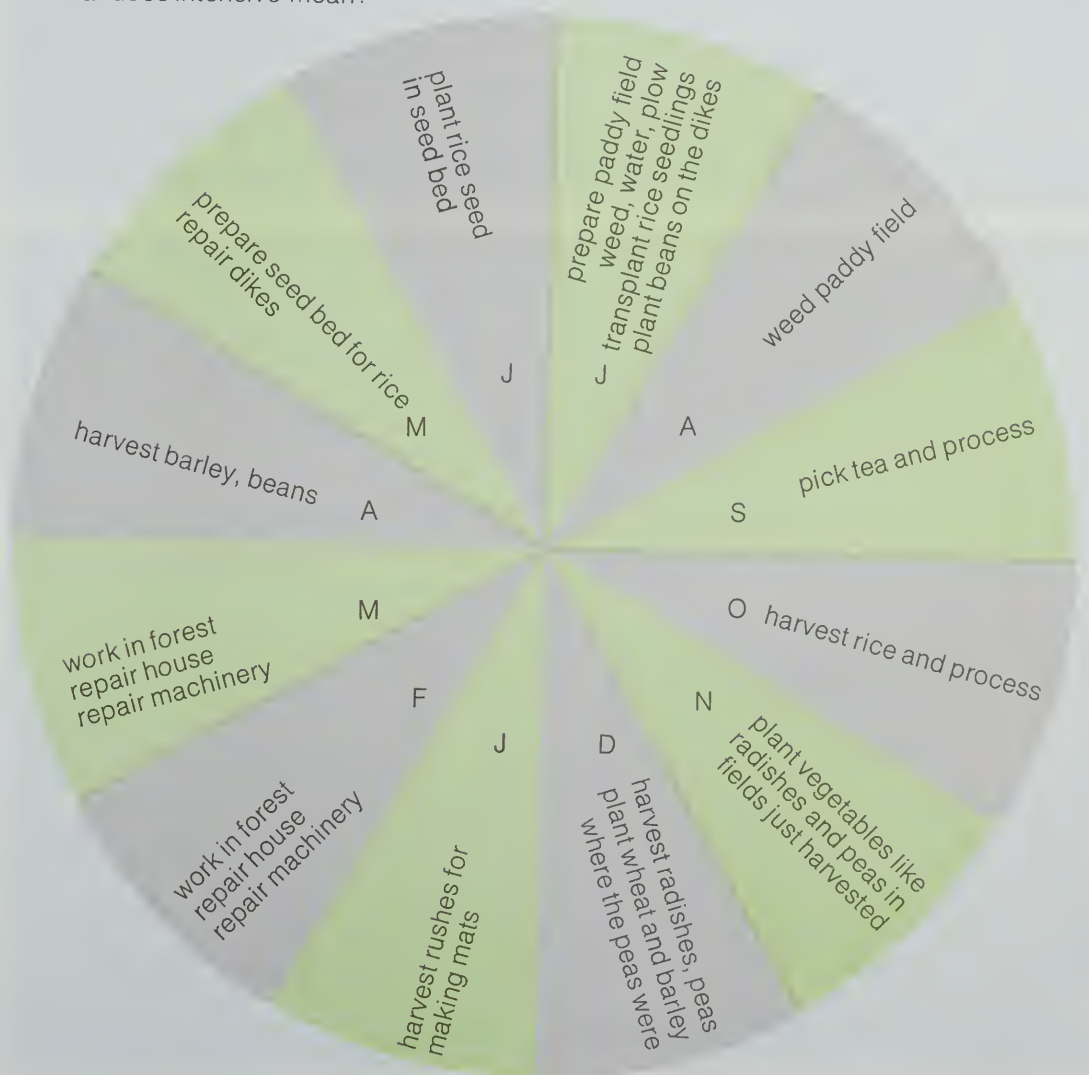
There are seven members in Taro's family — mother, father, two brothers, one sister and grandmother. In a traditional Japanese family each person has specific tasks for which he or she is responsible.

1. Make a list of responsibilities for three members of your family.
2. Are the duties the same as or different from yours? Give reasons.
3. What duties do you think the other members of Taro's family must perform?

How the Year Goes

There is always work to be done on a Japanese farm. Because his farm is small, Taro's father grows several different crops on the same land, so that nothing goes to waste.

1. How much of the year is used for growing rice?
2. What are dikes? Why would Taro's father bother using them for planting beans?
3. Taro's father does not keep any animals on his farm. Why do you think this is so?
4. What kind of farming is done in the region where you live? What crops and animals are raised? Make up a chart to show the kinds of work done in a year by a farmer who lives in your region. Compare it with the chart here.
5. How do farmers use their land in the area where you live? Compare this with Japanese farming.
6. What does *intensive* mean?



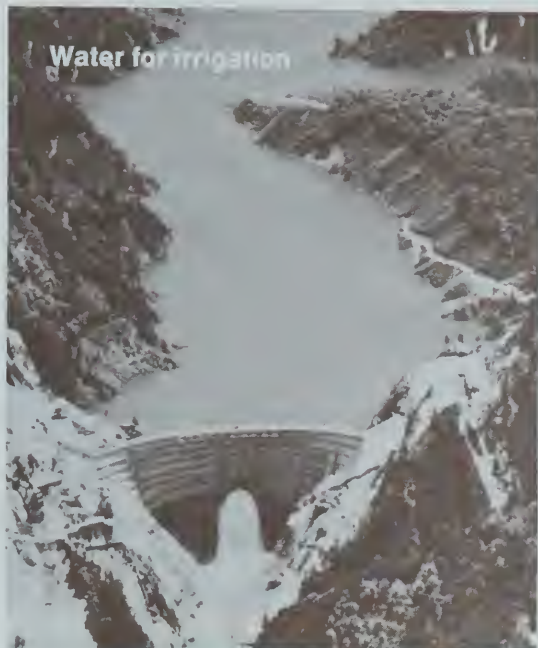
Rice Growing



Preparing the seed bed



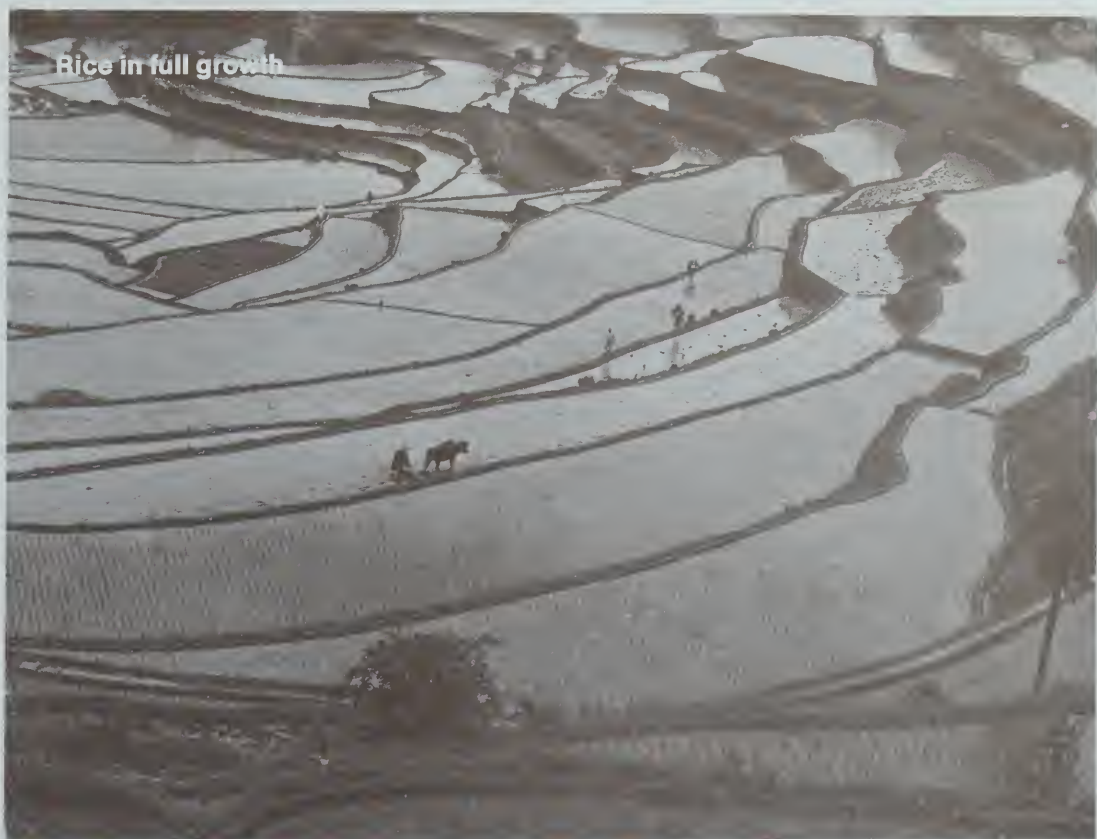
Transplanting into paddy fields



Water for irrigation



Irrigating the fields



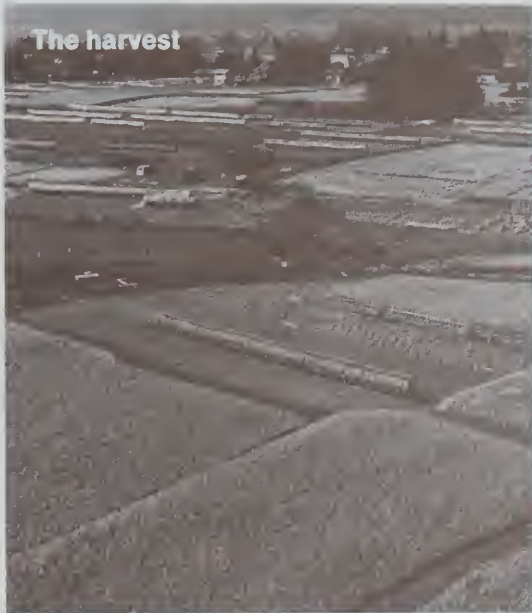
Rice in full growth



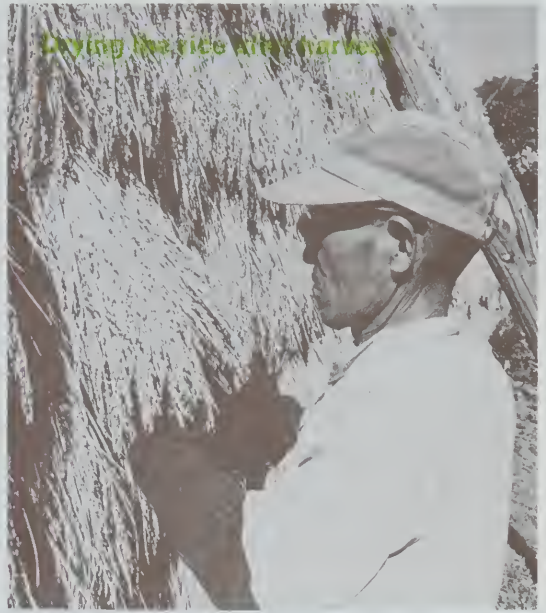
Did You Know?

Rice is the most important crop in Japan. Most of the decisions about growing rice are made by the father. Many festivals are held to celebrate different stages of the plant's growth. Sometimes during the celebrations the people wear special clothes and celebrate by working in the rice fields.





The harvest



Drying the rice after harvest

Did You Know?

During the early summer the sky is overcast and the rain falls frequently. This is when the rice plants are being transplanted, so these rains are very important. This is also the time when the plums are ripening and the Japanese people call these rains the *Bai-U* or "plum rains."



Threshing the grain from the husks

Protein

In the Western world we raise animals as well as crops on our farms. The reason for this is that our bodies need protein, and animal products provide this for us. In Japan, where population is high and land scarce, the raising of animals has not been a widespread practice.

1. Which country has the most pasture?
2. Which country might eat the most beef? the most pork? the most lamb? Give reasons for your answers.

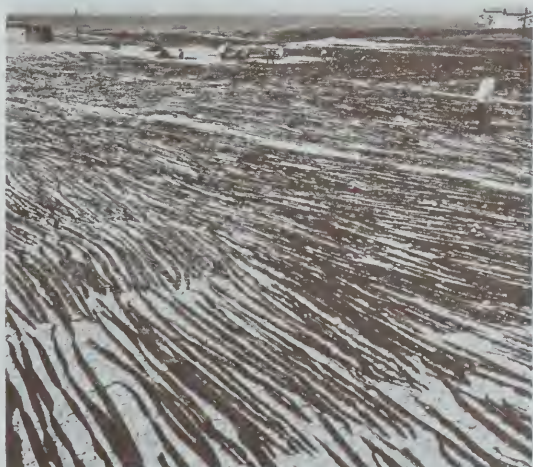
	Japan	USA
Population	110 000 000	220 000 000
Area	370 000 km ²	8 800 000 km ²
Pasture	1/40	1/4



1. Which country has the longer coast line?
2. Where might the Japanese get their protein from?
3. Make a list of possible protein foods eaten by the Japanese.
4. Name four protein foods which you eat.

The Japanese people have found protein in another place and in so doing, have found other valuable foods.

Seaweed



Did You Know?

There are a hundred different types of seaweed grown in Japan. Some are grown by farmers in the same way we grow crops. Seaweed is an important food in Japan.

Japanese Fishing



Did You Know?

The Japan Current is the name given to the warm waters of the Pacific Ocean which move north from the equator to the coast of Japan. Fish like warm water. The seas around Japan teem with fish.





1. In Japan there are 400,000 fishing vessels, and 10 000 000 t of fish are caught every year. But, only one worker in every hundred is a fisherman. Can you explain this?
2. What does "modern" mean? What does "traditional" mean? Which of these pictures show traditional ways of fishing?
3. What do the pictures tell about Japan's fishing industry?
4. What other sea foods might the Japanese eat?



Food

Taro and his family usually eat three meals a day. When the working hours are long and hard an extra meal or two is eaten in the field or at home before retiring. Sometimes Taro and his sister take a pot of hot tea into the fields for a midmorning or midafternoon snack break.

A Typical Day's Menu

Breakfast

(6:00 a.m.)

Miso soup with noodles
Red beans, vinegared
Pickled radish
Rice barley
Tea

Lunch

(12:00 noon)

Peas fried in oil
Cucumber slices
 in soy sauce
Fried sweet potato
Bean curd
Rice barley
Water

Dinner

(7:00 p.m.)

Fried squid
Clear fish soup
Cucumber slices
 in soy sauce
Sliced tomato
Pickled radish
Rice barley
Tea
Fruit (in season)



1. Plan a menu for three meals for your family.
2. How does Taro's diet differ from yours? Why do these differences occur?
3. Does Taro's daily diet contain all the essentials for growth? Explain.
4. Where would the family get most of their food?
5. Where do you get your food?

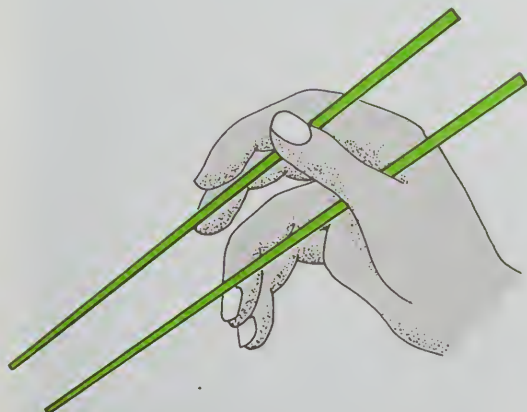
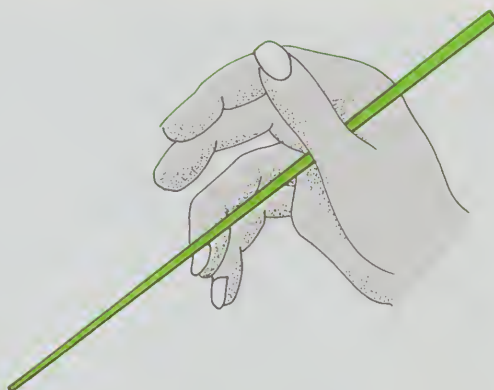
To Make Rice . . .

1. Obtain rice, salt and butter, and measure out the amounts you will need, according to the chart.
2. Bring water, salt and butter to a boil.
3. Stir in rice; cover; remove from heat.
4. Let stand five minutes. Fluff with fork.

Servings	Water	Salt	Butter	Rice
2	175 ml	1 gm	5 ml	170 gm
4	350 ml	2 gm	10 ml	340 gm
6	525 ml	3 gm	15 ml	510 gm

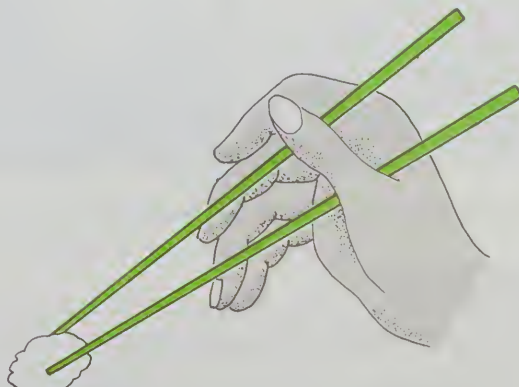
. . . and Use Chopsticks

1. Place a chopstick in the bend of the thumb about a third of the way down from the thicker end of the stick. It should rest on the inside tip of the ring finger.



2. Place the second chopstick so that it rests between the index finger and middle finger like a pencil. Press it against these fingers with the cushion of the thumb. Keep the point of the top stick extended a little past the point of the lower stick.

3. Keep the lower stick motionless, move the upper stick down to meet the lower, and pick up the food by bending the index and middle fingers.



Ikebana

When the chores are finished, Taro's mother brings a few fresh flowers from the garden and arranges them artistically as a decoration for the house.

The art of arranging flowers is called *ikebana*, and is hundreds of years old. It has many rules about how to place each flower in the composition. These rules have been worked out over the centuries because they have proved to be the best guides for making beautiful flower arrangements.

Each time she creates a flower arrangement, Taro's mother uses both the ancient rules and her own ideas to create something that is both new and old.



Did You Know?

Traditional Japanese arrangements are based on a triangle known as the symbolic triad. The tallest line stands for heaven, the second line, man, and the third line, earth.

You need



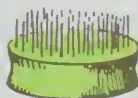
flowers with strong stems of varying lengths



clay



pebbles



holder



container

to create ...



1. Place the holder at the far left side of container. Press a narrow strip of clay around it to make it firm.

2. Make a triangle with stem A upright, B slightly to the left and C slanting to the right.



3. Add D and E to the triangle. D is slightly backward between A and B, E is slightly forward between A and C.



4. Cover holder with pebbles.

1. Using the above pattern make an ikebana arrangement.
2. In the library, find out how ikebana started in Japan.

Japanese Writing

This is the ideogram *nagai* (long) and its brush strokes.



In Japanese writing a word is not made up of a group of letters, but is a complete character. Each character, or ideogram, is made up from a series of brushstrokes. When Taro first learned to write he had to

practice these brushstrokes very carefully. The ideogram *nagai* is considered to include all the most important strokes and is one of the first that a pupil must practice.

Begin here.

書方です これが日本字の

End here.

These words mean:
This is the way
we write words
in Japanese.

Calligraphy, or writing, is a form of art in Japan. A brush and ink are used instead of a pen. Each character, or sign, has a specific meaning.

Japanese calligraphy came originally from China and was gradually changed in its new land. The Japanese have since developed additional forms of writing which they combined with Chinese characters to create their own written language.



Did You Know?

In 1969 there were 120 schools in Japan where the language was taught to foreigners.

1,850 Japanese characters are needed for everyday use.

1. Why would it be important for some people to learn Japanese?
2. What problems would you face in learning the Japanese language?
3. Using a brush and ink, practice drawing some ideograms.



father



mother



child



house



mountain



river



small



middle



morning



evening



male



female



winter



spring



summer



fall



Japan



tree



woods



desk

Use as many as possible of the symbols you find on this page to write a short story about a Japanese girl or boy. Make up five

Japanese words by using pictures of your own. Use a legend to tell what each means in English.

Haiku

After dinner one of Taro's pastimes is to write poetry. He likes to read some of the haiku written by famous poets.

A haiku is a short poem with only three lines, that usually expresses a quiet feeling about nature, living things, or something beautiful the poet is thinking of. Which of

these haiku do you like best? Find more haiku in the library.

Write your own haiku about nature. Follow this pattern: line one and line three have five syllables each; line two has seven syllables.

The seed of all song
is the farmer's busy hum
as he plants his rice

Basho



Snow fell until dawn
Now every twig in the grove
glitters in the sunlight

Rokwa

What a pretty kite
the beggar's children fly high
above their hovel

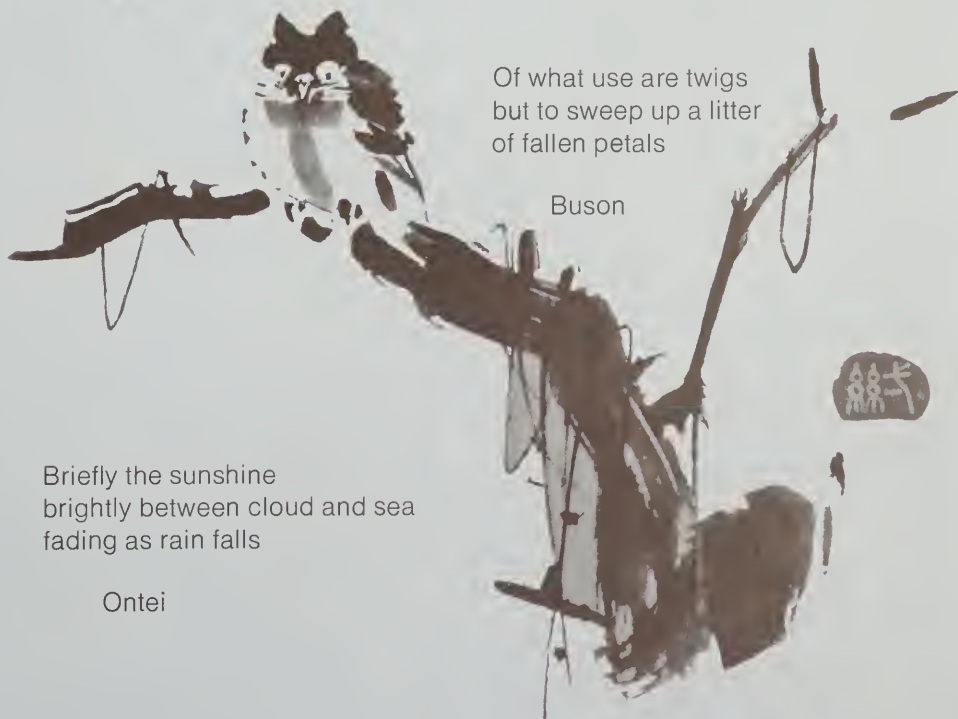
Issa

Of what use are twigs
but to sweep up a litter
of fallen petals

Buson

Briefly the sunshine
brightly between cloud and sea
fading as rain falls

Ontei



Japanese Scrolls

Paper scrolls with paintings on them are popular wall decorations in Japan. Because writing is a form of art, scrolls often have both writing and drawing on them.

The writing might be a haiku; the drawing would illustrate the poem and help the poet create the mood and feeling of the poem. The writing and the picture fit together to become a single piece of art.

Make a Japanese scroll. Choose a haiku you have written and draw a picture to illustrate it, using the style of Japanese artists. Add your poem to the scroll. Find a place to display your work.



Kabuki

Plays are an important form of entertainment in Japan. One popular form of theater is called *kabuki*. It started in the late seventeenth century. Kabuki preserves the rich traditions of the past.

Elaborate stories with music and dancing are acted on huge stages and performed in colorful costumes. Today only men can be kabuki actors. Women's parts are played by men. Find out more about the stories acted in kabuki and the way the actors perform them. Put on a kabuki play for the class. Choose a story and design costumes to go with it. Find records of Japanese music to accompany the actors.



Japan has many legends and folk tales that have come down from ancient times. Taro loves to listen to his mother as she retells these old stories.

The Ogre and his Bride

Once upon a time, there lived a very ugly ogre. He was only a metre tall and had a strange, twisted face. He lived on top of a mountain all by himself. The ogre was very lonely, so one day he decided to find himself a bride.

He set off down the side of the mountain and soon he came to a poor farmer standing in a dried up rice field. The farmer began to cry, "Why don't we have some rain?"

The ogre said that he could bring rain, but only on one condition, that the farmer

village the rain had started. The peasants danced with delight as the rice paddies flooded. But the farmer could not share their happiness for he knew the promise he must keep. When he returned to his house he told his family what had happened.

His daughters were most unhappy and began to give reasons why they could not marry the ogre. The oldest daughter had already been promised in marriage. The next daughter was in the middle of weaving a piece of cloth and it would be bad luck if she stopped before it was finished.

The youngest daughter, whose name was Kaiko, finally spoke. "Father made a promise which he must keep — I will be the bride of the ogre." Then she started to cry.

With much weeping Kaiko said goodbye to her family and set out with the ogre. Her mother had secretly placed a bag of



mustard seed in her pocket. As they travelled up the mountain, the mustard seed trickled out.

The ogre's home on the mountaintop was a cave. He had tried to make it as comfortable as possible. There was a small cooking stove, and animal skins for blankets. Kaiko spent her days there while the ogre searched for food. The ogre was kind to Kaiko, but she grew lonesome for her family.

All through autumn and winter Kaiko lived with the ogre. One day as she emerged from the cave, she noticed bright yellow flowers stretching down the side of the mountain — the mustard seeds from her

give one of his daughters to him in marriage. The farmer did not want to make this promise — but he felt it was the only way to save the village — and so he consented.

A large black cloud loomed overhead, and before the farmer could reach the



pocket had started to grow.

Kaiko ran from flower to flower in great delight, and before she knew it she was back home.

Her parents were very happy to see Kaiko again. In honor of her return they planned a great dinner. Her mother roasted some beans in a pot. As she did, she began to worry about the ogre and what he would do when he found Kaiko missing. She was so concerned that she forgot to watch the beans, and soon they burned.

Suddenly there was a tremendous knock at the door. It was the angry ogre, who had come to claim his bride. The mother opened the door a crack and told the ogre to be patient. Scooping up a handful of the burnt beans she handed them to the ogre and said, "Take these beans home and plant them. When they have produced flowers, return here and Kaiko will go with you."

The ogre, who was really quite a simple fellow, agreed, and set out for his home. He carefully planted the burnt beans and watched them through spring and summer

but nothing happened, nothing grew. He waited through fall and winter and when he could wait no longer he returned to Kaiko's house. He pounded at the door and cried, "Give me back my wife."

Kaiko's father picked up a handful of burnt beans and threw them out the door saying, "Not yet! The devil stay out and Kaiko stay in."

The ogre picked up the beans and said, "I must wait until the beans have flowers; maybe these are better than the others." Saying this he returned to his home.

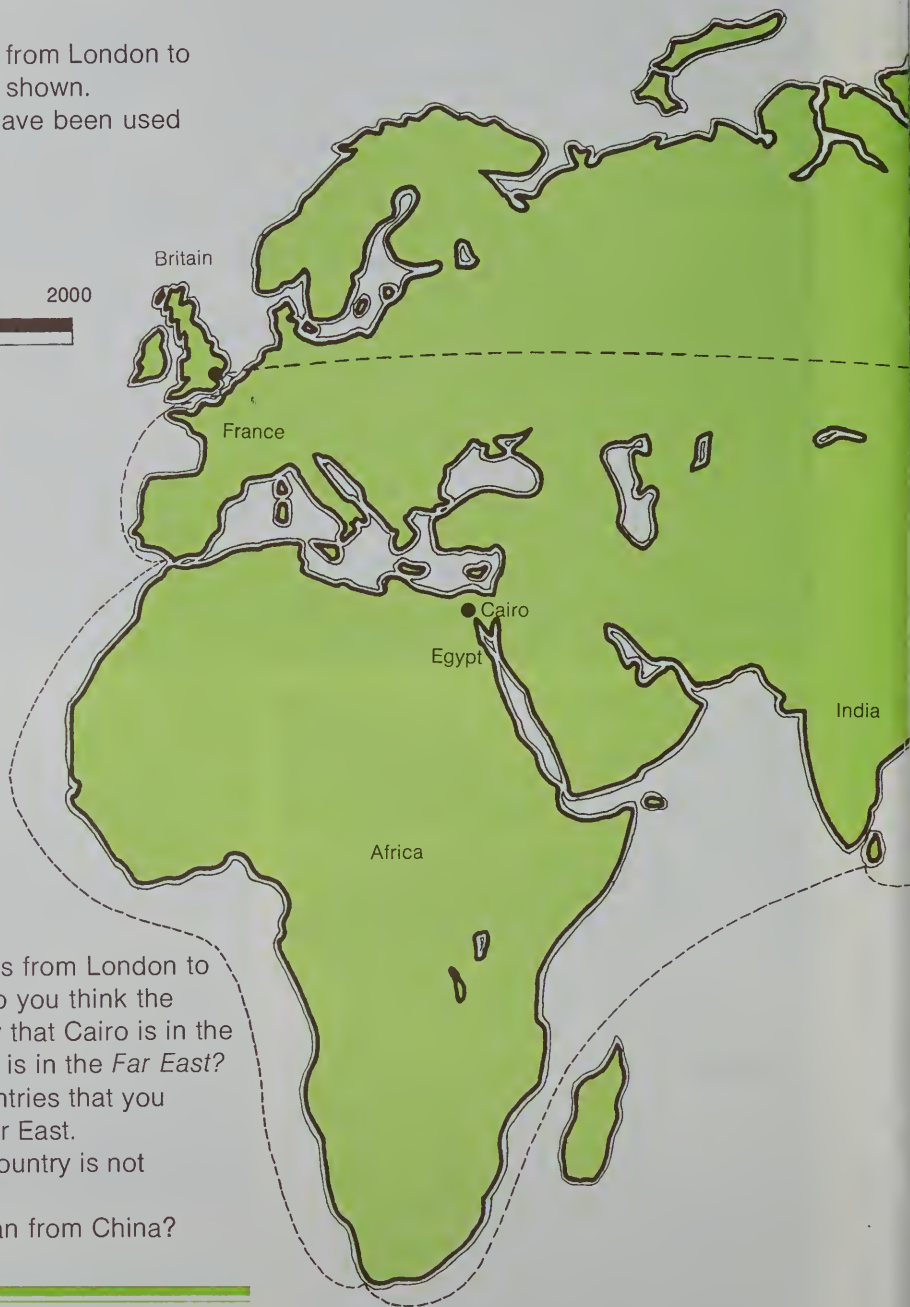
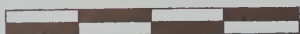
Legends say that even today in that part of Japan, that every spring the people throw out a handful of burnt beans and say, "Devil stay out and happiness stay in." For as many old people say — if the beans should ever flower, then the devil would come inside and take happiness away.

1. How do you think this story began?
2. Bring the story to life. Choose characters and mime your play.
3. Tell the story to a friend.

The Far East

1. Calculate how far it is from London to Tokyo by plane.
2. Estimate how far it is from London to Tokyo by the sea route shown.
3. Which route would have been used 300 years ago?

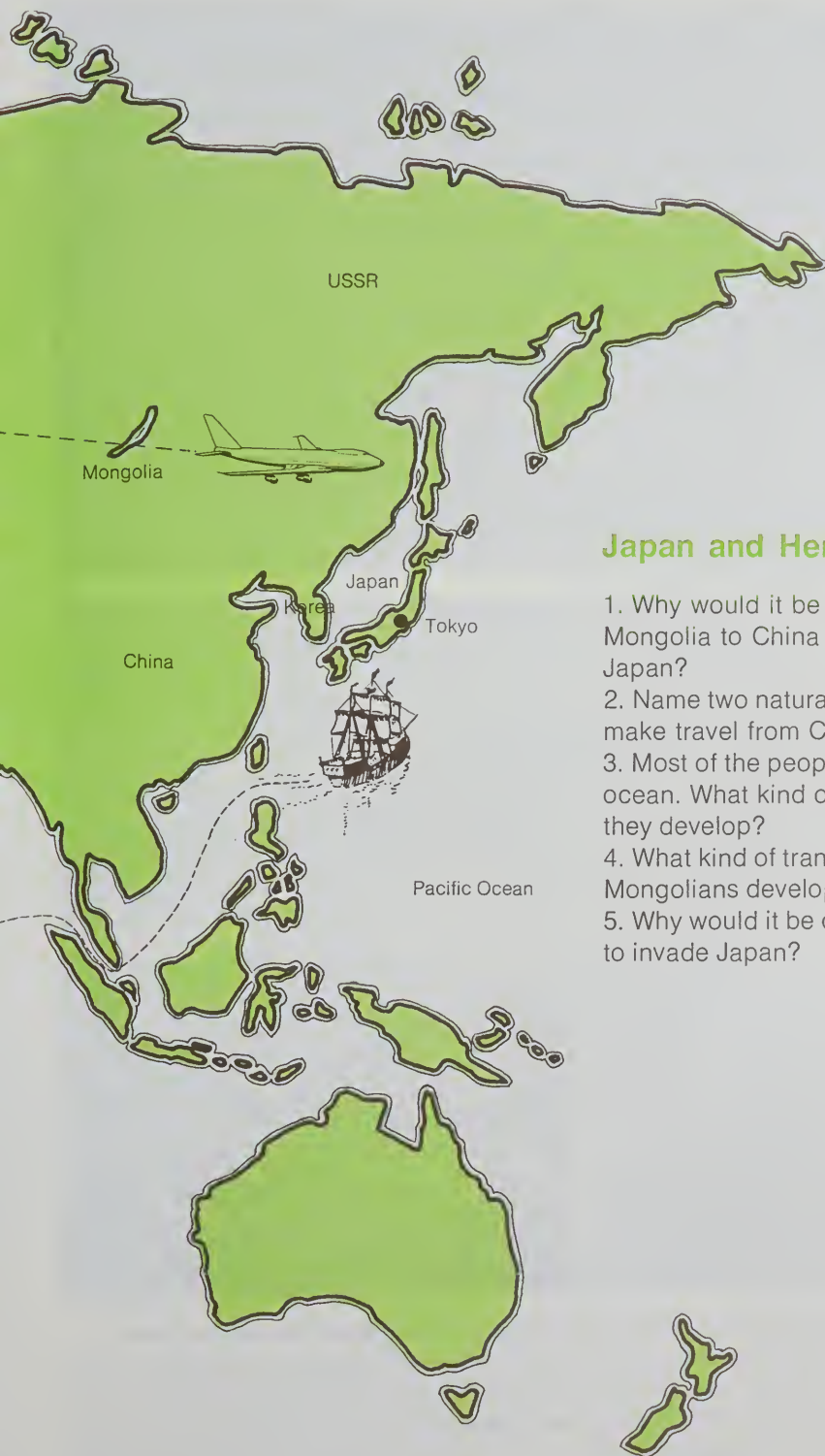
0 km 2000



4. Calculate how far it is from London to Cairo by plane. Why do you think the English and French say that Cairo is in the *Middle East* and Japan is in the *Far East*?
5. Name two other countries that you would say are in the Far East.
6. Which Far-Eastern country is not on the mainland?
7. What separates Japan from China?

Did You Know?

Another word for the Far East is the *Orient*.



Japan and Her Neighbors

1. Why would it be easier to travel from Mongolia to China than from the USSR to Japan?
2. Name two natural water features that make travel from China to Japan difficult.
3. Most of the people in Japan live near the ocean. What kind of transportation might they develop?
4. What kind of transportation might the Mongolians develop?
5. Why would it be difficult for Mongolians to invade Japan?

Japan Is Different from the Rest of the Orient



Because Japan is isolated from the mainland of Asia by the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, the Japanese people have been able to develop and maintain their own traditions and customs. But because Japan is surrounded by the ocean, it is easy for sailors from many countries to visit and bring new ideas. Sailors from Europe reached Japan hundreds of years ago.



Modern Transportation System



High Standard of Living

When Europe and America became manufacturing countries, Japan decided to follow. She sent her scientists, businessmen and soldiers abroad to learn as much as possible about the new methods. She used her ships to bring materials to Japanese factories. Soon Japan was selling goods to the rest of the world. This gave the Japanese people the highest standard of living in the Orient.

Kaoshi

Kaoshi is Taro's eldest brother, the only member of the family who has been to university. Kaoshi works in the main office of a large shipbuilding company, which is located in the center of Osaka, Japan's second largest city. The company is one of the largest in Japan and has factories and offices in many of Japan's major cities. The shipyards of the company are located in the port city of Kobe, about 30 km from the main office.

Kaoshi has been working for the company for two years. He is the assistant to the chief engineer in charge of the Osaka-Kobe shipbuilding yard. He was able to get this job due to his excellent marks in engineering in university.

The company provides apartments for its single workers at a reduced rent but Kaoshi feels he should still live in the family home in the countryside and travel to Osaka by train each day. He feels his parents made many great sacrifices to put him through university and he wants to live at home in order to contribute to the family's income. Besides, the company helps pay for a large part of his train fare to work anyway.

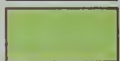
1. Find the village where Kaoshi lives. How far is it from downtown Osaka?
2. What choices of transportation does Kaoshi have to reach Osaka?
3. Which one does he use? Give some reasons for his choice.



Mountains



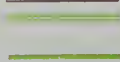
Rice Paddies



Built-up Areas



Waterfront



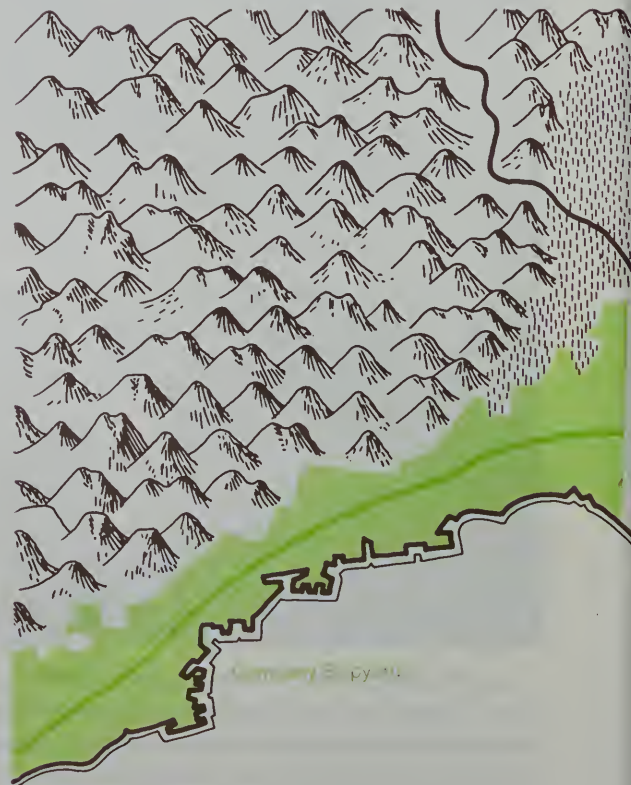
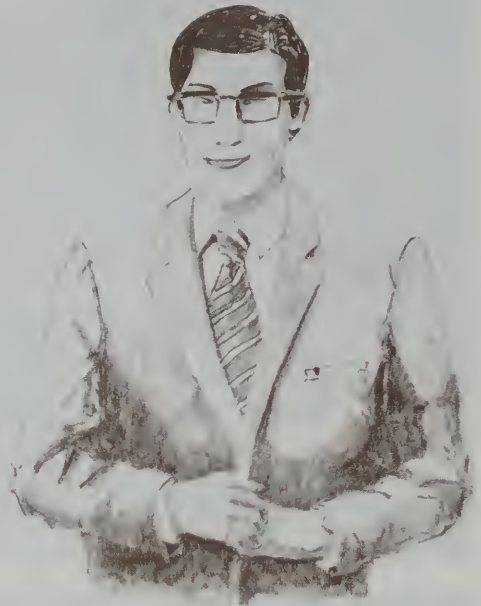
Superhighways



Tokaido Express



Rivers



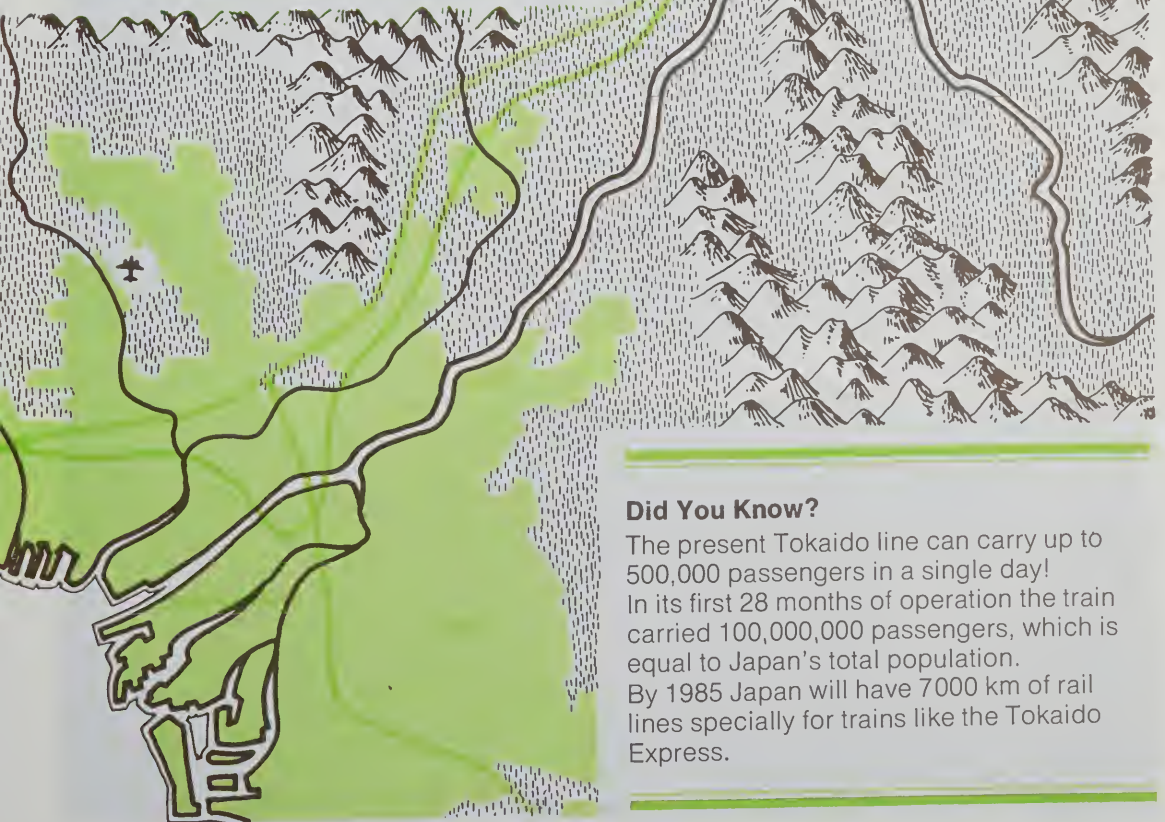
Kaoshi arrives at work at 8:45 every morning. He reaches Shin-Osaka Station near downtown Osaka only a few minutes after getting on the train in Kyoto, near his village. The trip from the village to Osaka is a fast one because Kaoshi takes the famous Tokaido Express, the fastest train anywhere in the world. This amazing train can reach speeds over 250 km per hour in places.

The line from Tokyo to Osaka was completed in 1964, and the train can cover the distance of 553 km in just three hours and ten minutes.

Did you Know?

The Tokaido Express is so fast and runs so many trains that it is controlled by a computer from Tokyo.

The tracks on which this train runs must be specially built to carry it.



Did You Know?

The present Tokaido line can carry up to 500,000 passengers in a single day! In its first 28 months of operation the train carried 100,000,000 passengers, which is equal to Japan's total population. By 1985 Japan will have 7000 km of rail lines specially for trains like the Tokaido Express.

The Tokaido Express

By taking the Tokaido Express Kaoshi is able to reach the city much more quickly than driving by car along the Kyoto-Osaka Expressway, which has recently been completed. Besides, Kaoshi does not yet own a car, although he has plans to buy one in the next few years. The other problem with driving a car is the great difficulty of finding a place to park it in the crowded downtown area of Osaka.

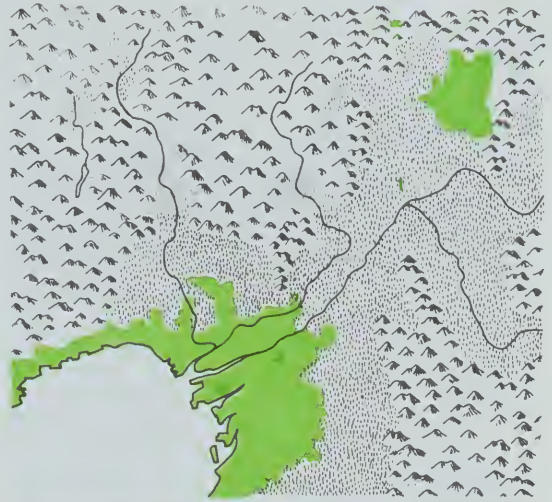
1. Describe the appearance of the Tokaido Express. Why has it been built this way?
2. Why is Japan spending so much money building rail lines such as the Tokaido line?



From the Village to Osaka-Kobe

These pictures show four different places along the Tokaido rail line from Kaoshi's village to the large cities of Osaka-Kobe.

1. Study the four pictures carefully and decide the order in which Kaoshi would see these four areas.
2. Give reasons for the order in which you put the photographs.
3. Write a paragraph describing the changes Kaoshi would see as he made his trip to work each day.





Japan — Land of Big Cities

Everywhere in Japan, the cities have been growing rapidly. Many new industries, new offices, new housing areas, new highways and rail lines have been built. This is especially true of the south coast of Japan shown in the map on this page. The map shows the 12 largest of Japan's cities. These are also the cities that are growing most rapidly.

1. Use an atlas to name these 12 cities, using the numbers to identify them.

Major Cities of Japan

- Over 1,000,000
- Over 500,000



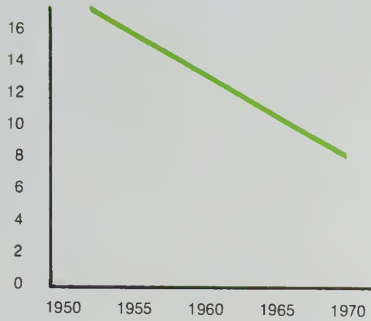
2. The rapid growth of the cities has created many problems. Look at the pictures on pages 49 and 50 and list some of these problems.

3. From the photographs on these two pages, list the ways Japan uses its precious

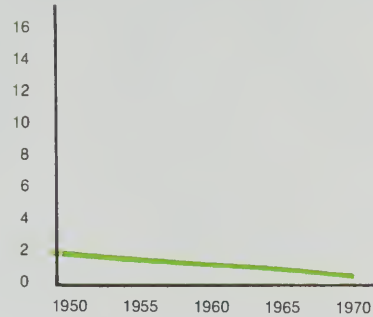
level land as fully as possible (a) in the countryside, (b) in the cities.

4. Despite the shortage of level land, there are few tall buildings in Osaka, Japan's second largest city. Explain this fact (Look back to pages 3 - 5 if you need some ideas.)

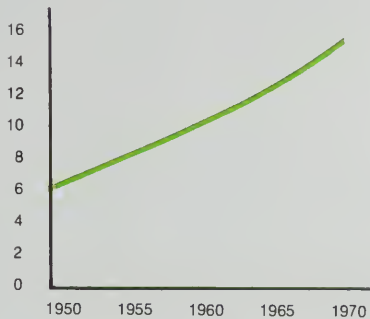
Employment in Japan (millions of workers)



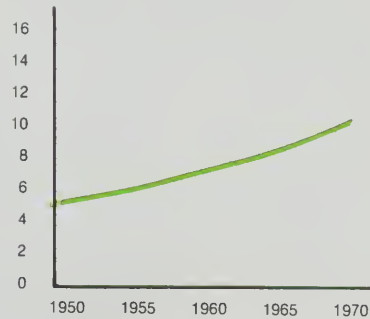
Agriculture



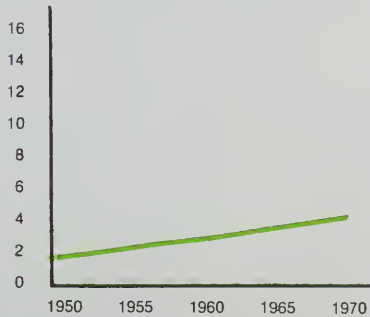
Mining and Fishing



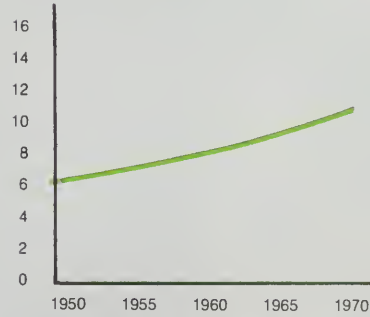
Manufacturing



Government and Public Services



Transportation



Trade and Finance

1. According to the six charts, what are the growing sources of jobs in Japan? List them in order of importance, from the largest source to the smallest, in 1970.
2. How do the charts suggest reasons for the growth of Japan's cities since 1955?
3. Where are many of the workers for the new jobs coming from? Give your evidence.
4. Why do you think so many people would go to all the trouble of changing jobs?
5. On which of the charts would you place Kaoshi's father? Kaoshi? Explain.
6. Do you think Kaoshi has made a wise job choice for his future? Explain your answer.

The Shipbuilding Yard in Kobe

Shortly after arriving at work, Kaoshi learns there is a problem at the company's shipbuilding yard, where a gigantic new 300 000 t oil tanker is being built. The chief engineer is going to have to go to the shipyard to talk with the men on the job and straighten out the problem. Kaoshi has been asked to accompany his boss on the trip to the Kobe shipyard.

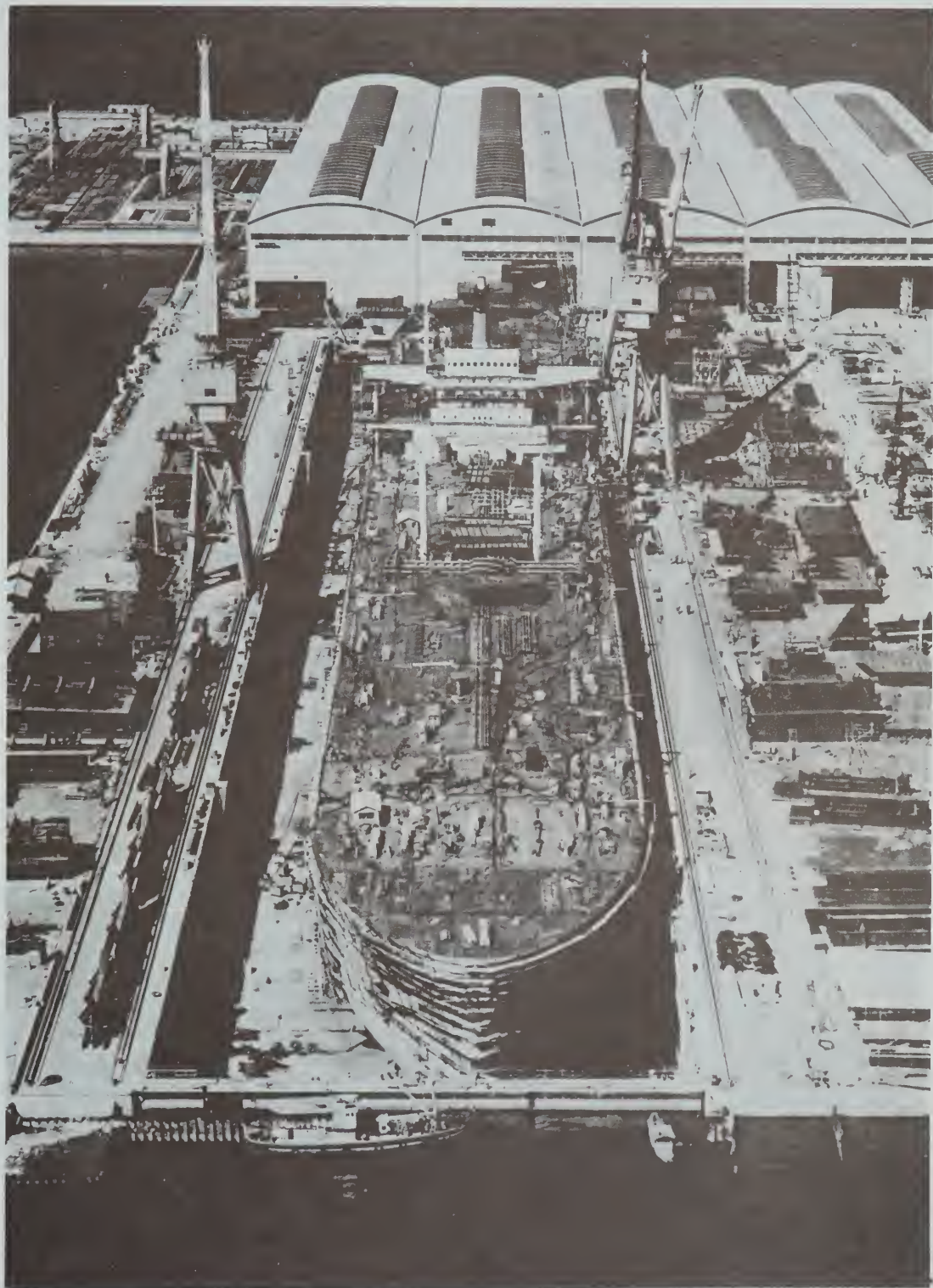
The chief engineer decides to take the train, since the shipyard is near the Kobe train station. The traffic on the streets of Kobe and Osaka is so heavy during the day that it is faster to take the train. Also, since the recent energy crisis, gasoline has become much more expensive and harder to get. The government has asked people to use the trains wherever possible to save

fuel. Kaoshi and his boss arrive at the shipyard after a short ride from Osaka. While the chief engineer talks with the men, Kaoshi walks along the surface of the huge new tanker that is rapidly being constructed. The ship will eventually weigh over 300 000 t when completed. It is hard for Kaoshi to understand just how big this is until he figures that the average car in Japan weighs between one and two tonnes. Even at two tonnes per car, this single ship will use up enough steel to build 150,000 cars! It is about three blocks long, twenty storeys high and as wide as a four-lane highway.

The second amazing thing about this ship is the really short time that it takes to build — only three to four months!



1. The city of Osaka has been built on the delta of the Yodo River. Find out what a delta is, and how it originates. Why is the Inland Sea shallowest near Osaka?
2. Kobe is a much larger and more important port than Osaka. Explain why.
3. In the years before 1940, Kaoshi's company used to build ships at 1 on the map. Between 1940 and 1955, the company's shipyard was located at 2 on the map. The number 3 shows the company shipyard today. Explain why the company has moved its shipyard twice since 1940. Look at the charts on page 54 for some ideas.



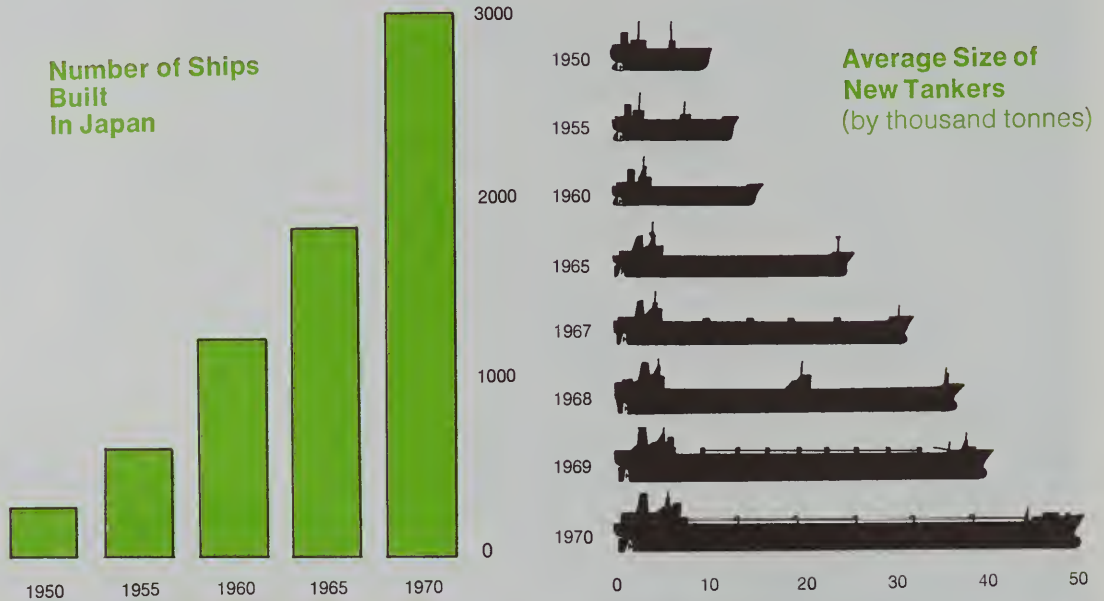
The Shipbuilding Industry

1. Use the charts to describe the history of shipbuilding in Japan since 1950.
2. Shipbuilding is one of Japan's largest industries. Why do you think Japan has become such an important shipbuilding country?
3. The map shows the major shipbuilding cities of Japan. Which is the largest

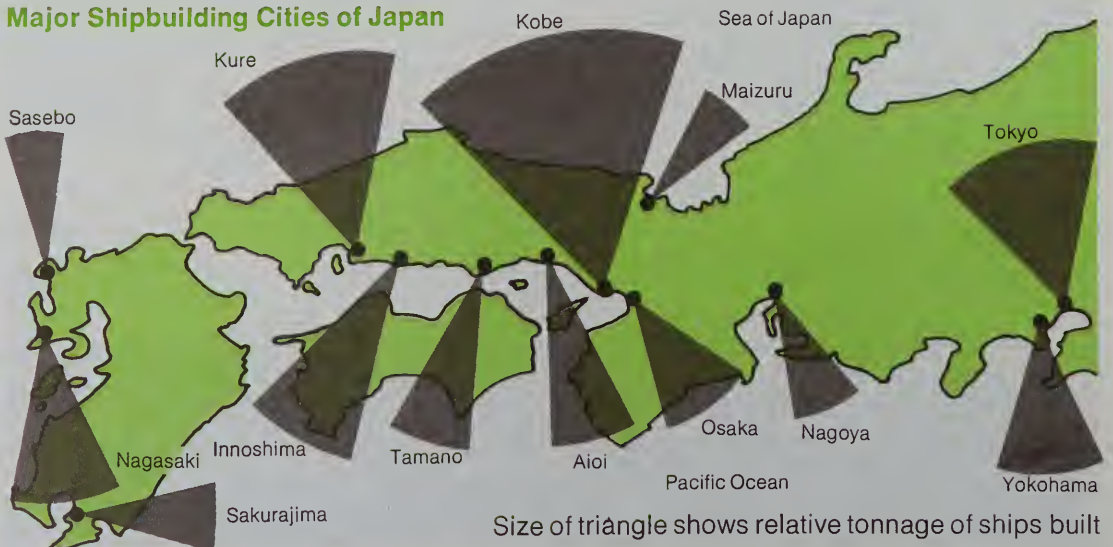
shipbuilding city? Give your reasons.

4. In which one of the cities does Kaoshi's company build its ships?

5. Find the Inland Sea on the map. Why do you think many of the largest shipbuilding cities are located on this sea? (Use an atlas if this map is too small.)



Major Shipbuilding Cities of Japan



Building a Ship

1. Look at the many things that must be put into a ship. List the industries Japan would have to have to make all of these parts for the ship.
2. What other things must the shipbuilding company own to help it build ships?
3. Look at the pictures on the next two pages. What do they tell about the techniques the Japanese use in building large ships?

Basic hull of ship	Scaffolding	Steel beams	Steel plates		
Rudder	Anchor	Propeller	Wire	Chain	Pipes
Tubes	Engines	Toilets	Railings	Ladders	Pumps
Cabins	Offices	Living quarters	Desks	Chairs	Tables

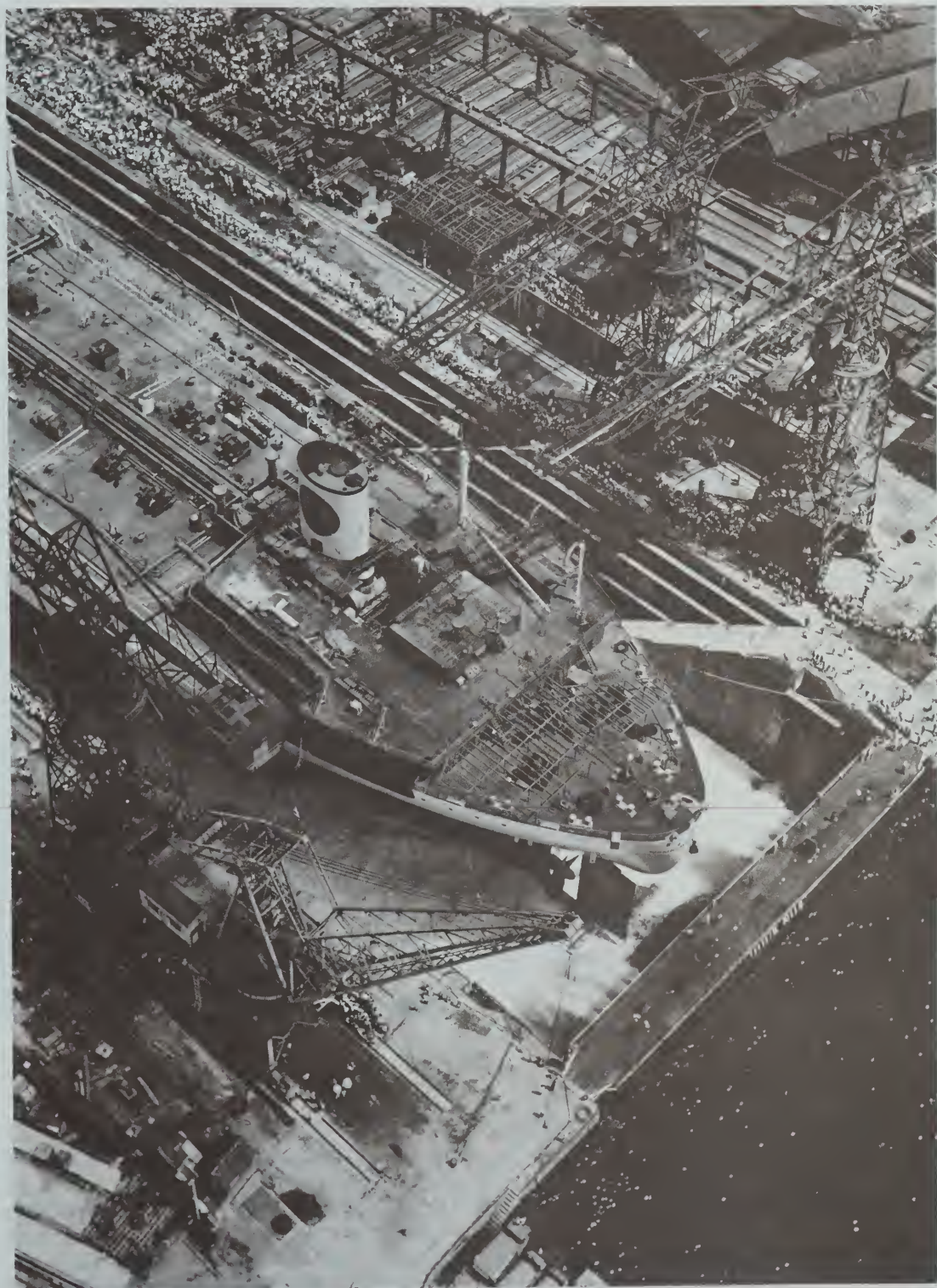


Beds	Stoves	Ovens	Refrigerators	Sinks	Showers
Kitchen equipment	Freezers	Radio	Sonar	Radar	
Television	Compass	Gauges	Controls	Fire detectors	
Fire extinguishers	Paint	Wood	Aluminum	Carpet	
Curtains	Portholes	Glass	Telescopes	Binoculars	

Did You Know?

Japan is the largest shipbuilding nation in the world.





Middle East
Indonesia

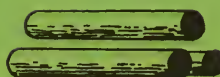
\$3 billion



Oil

Philippines
United States
Malaysia
Canada

\$1.5 billion



Lumber

South America
India
Australia
United States

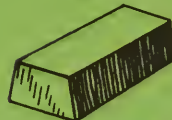
\$1.5 billion



Iron Ore

United States
Canada
South America

\$1 billion



Metals (Copper,
Tin, Lead,
Zinc, Nickel)

Australia
United States
Canada

\$1 billion



Coal

United States
Western Europe

\$1 billion



Chemicals

United States
Canada
Thailand
Australia

\$80 million



Foods

Australia
Mexico
United States

\$75 million



Wool and Cotton

Japan's Imports








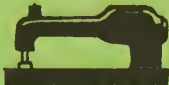
Something to Explain

Japan is called one of the "workshops" of the world. What does this word mean? From the information on this, and the previous six pages, explain why this is true of Japan.

Ships and Shipbuilding — How Important to Japan?

1. From the evidence on this page, how important is the *building* of ships to Japan? Explain your answer.
2. How important are ships to the industries of Japan? Explain your answer.
3. Study the list of Japan's imports. Compare it with the list of exports. What

Japan's Exports

Iron and Steel		\$3.5 billion	United States Southeast Asia China
Cars		\$2.5 billion	United States Canada Australia Southeast Asia
Ships		\$2 billion	Liberia Norway USSR
Fabrics		\$1 billion	Southeast Asia United States
Metal Goods		\$80 million	United States
Radios, TVs, Tape Recorders		\$80 million	United States Canada
Clothing		\$50 million	United States Southeast Asia Africa
Sewing Machines Textile Machines		\$40 million	United States Canada

differences can you see?

4. Which of the imports might be used in building ships by Kaoshi's company.

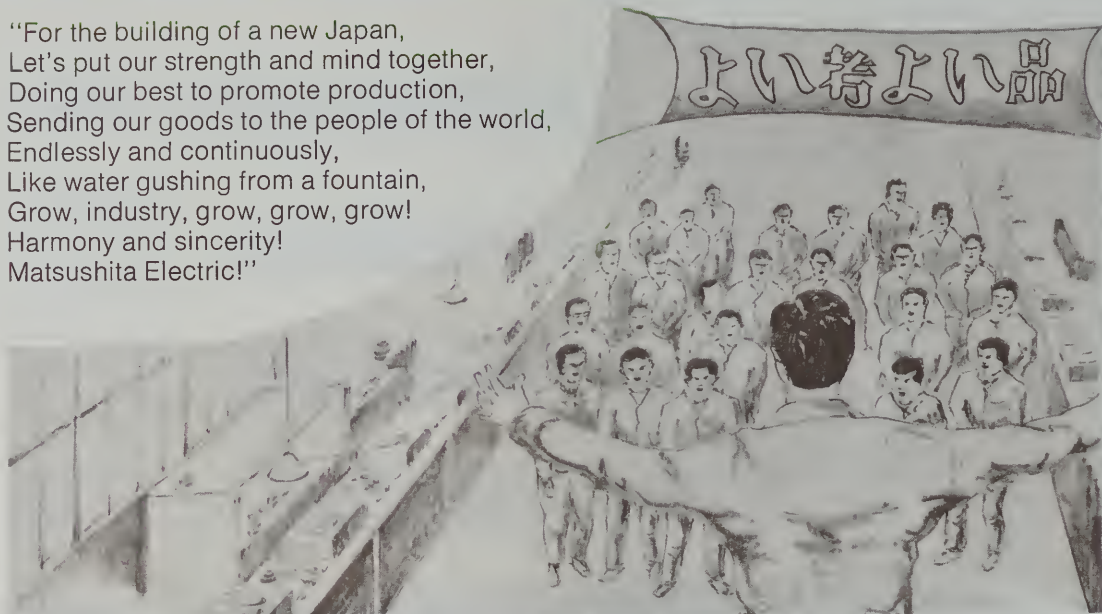
5. These figures are for 1970. Find figures for the years since then. Has Japan's trade changed? What effect has the energy crisis had on Japanese industry?

Things To Do

Obtain or trace an outline map of the world. Mark on the "trading partners" of Japan. Mark the three or four most important partners in a special color. Give reasons for your choices.

Good Thinking Means Good Productivity

"For the building of a new Japan,
Let's put our strength and mind together,
Doing our best to promote production,
Sending our goods to the people of the world,
Endlessly and continuously,
Like water gushing from a fountain,
Grow, industry, grow, grow, grow!
Harmony and sincerity!
Matsushita Electric!"



The song and the slogan are signs of company "spirit" in Japanese industry. Many industries have such songs and slogans written especially for them. Their purpose is to spur the workers to greater output and to give them a pride in their company.

Strikes are rare in Japan. Both workers and employers believe in being friendly with one another. Generally, there is little distrust between the workers' unions and the company management; when a problem comes up, workers and management try hard to work out a solution through discussion and compromise.

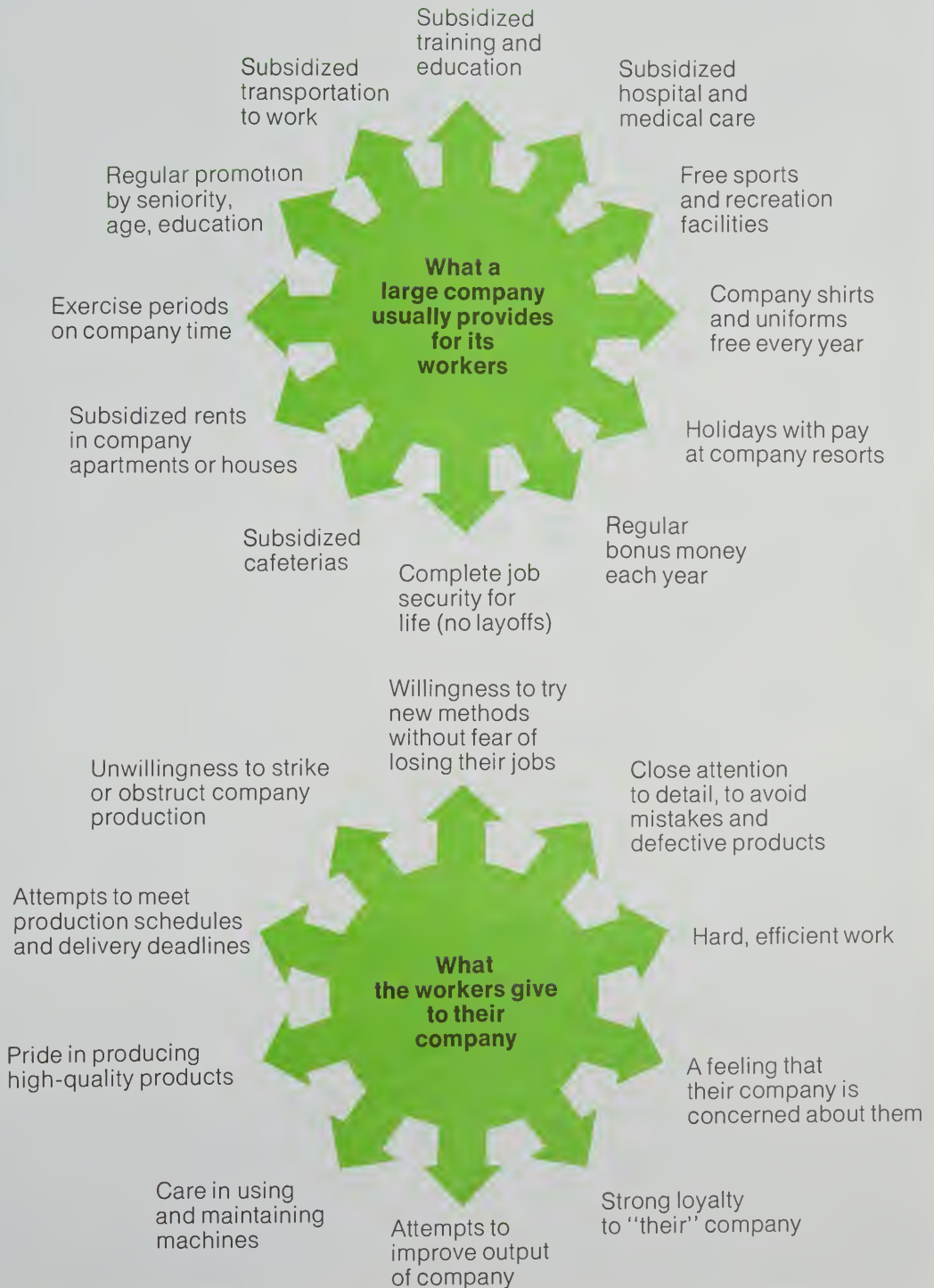
1. What reasons can you find for the friendliness between workers and companies?
2. Large companies in Japan usually act almost like "parents" towards their workers. What evidence can you find to justify this idea?
3. What benefits do the companies receive in return for their attitude towards their workers?
4. Have a competition in your class to write a song and a slogan which could be used for Kaoshi's company. Choose the best song and slogan, and display them on the bulletin board. Write music to go with the words of the song, and sing it in class.

Did You Know?

Strikes are very rare in Japanese industries. The makers of Toyota cars have not had a strike since 1950.

Japanese workers feel strikes are a very unpleasant way to gain benefits or higher wages from their employers.

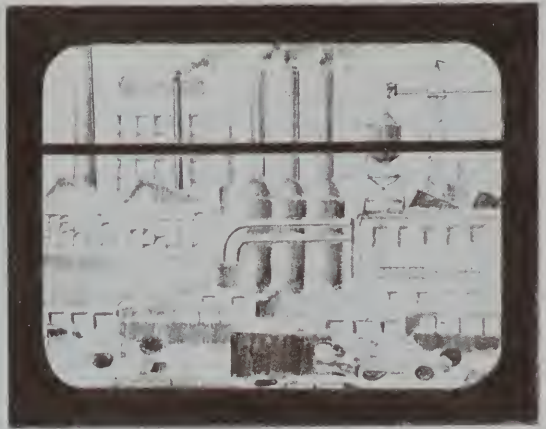
Japanese Companies and Their Workers



A Serious Problem

As Kaoshi rides the Tokaido Express back to the quiet village where he lives he sees many things from the window of the train, some good, some bad. One of the bad effects of the large cities and growing industries is very noticeable to him since he is from the country — pollution.

Air pollution in Japan is among the most severe anywhere in the world. Since there are many large, densely built-up cities, there are many people who feel the bad effects of this problem.



1. List some of the causes of air pollution in Japan.
2. Find out if these are the same causes of air pollution in North America, Europe and Australia.
3. The diagram, A Typical Japanese City, shows one further reason why air pollution is so serious. Explain how it shows this.
4. Use an atlas to name three or four Japanese cities that would fit this diagram.
5. Explain why cities such as Chicago, Sydney, Toronto, London, or New Orleans would not have this problem.
6. Japan's government is very concerned about this problem. List some possible reasons why it is worried.

A Typical Japanese City





Bibliography

- Baron, Virginia Olsen, ed. *The seasons of time*.
New York. Dial. 1968.
- Caldwell, John C. *Let's visit Japan*.
New York. John Day. 1966.
- Gidal, Sonia. *My village in Japan*.
New York. Pantheon. 1966.
- Glubok, Shirley. *The art of Japan*.
New York. Macmillan. 1970.
- Keene, Donald. *No, the classical theatre of Japan*.
Tokyo. Kodansha. 1966.
- Kirk, Ruth. *Japan: crossroads of east and west*.
New York. Nelson. 1966.
- Leonard, Jonathan Norton. *Early Japan*.
New York. Time-Life. 1968.
- Lewis, Richard. *Moment of wonder*.
New York. Dial. 1964.
- Lewis, Richard. *Of this world*.
New York. Dial. 1968.
- Lewis, Richard. *Way of silence*.
New York. Dial. 1970.
- Miyazawa, Kenji. *Winds and wildcat places*.
Tokyo. Kodansha. 1969.
- Munari, Bruno. *A flower with love*.
New York. Thomas Y. Crowell. 1974.
- Narazaki, Muneshige. *Hiroshige: the 53 stations of the Tokaido*.
Tokyo. Kodansha.
- Narazaki, Muneshige. *Hokusai: sketches and paintings*.
Tokyo. Kodansha. 1969.
- Narazaki, Muneshige. *Kiyonaga*.
Tokyo. Kodansha. 1972.
- Newman, Robert. *The Japanese: people of three treasures*.
New York. Atheneum. 1969.
- Paterson, Katherine. *The sign of the chrysanthemum*.
New York. Thomas Y. Crowell. 1973.
- Teshigahara, Kasumi. *Flower arrangement from Japan*.
Tokyo. Kodansha. 1974.
- Tomlin, E. W. *Japan*.
New York. Walker. 1973.
- Uchida, Yoshiko. *Magic listening cap*.
Eau Claire, Wisconsin. E. M. Hale. 1963.
- Uchida, Yoshiko. *Makoto, the smallest boy*.
New York. Thomas Y. Crowell. 1970.
- Uchida, Yoshiko, ed. *The sea of gold and other tales from Japan*.
New York. Scribner. 1965.
- Vaughan, Josephine Budd. *The land and people of Japan*.
Philadelphia. Lippincott. 1972.
- Williams, Barry. *Emerging Japan*.
New York. McGraw Hill. 1969.

Man In His World Series

James Forrester — Coordinating Editor

Rivervale
Understanding Communities
Eskimo — Journey Through Time
Longhouse to Blastfurnace
Toronto
Stone Age Man
Grassland Safari
Nomadic Journey
China
Japan
Gifts of the Nile
The Greeks — Struggle for Excellence
Medieval Community
Norway
The Navigators
Indians of the Plains
Indians of the Pacific Coast
Caribbean
Kings of Peru
Mexico Emerges

Teacher's Guides are available for
all titles in the series

Books in the Man In His World Series
are now supplemented by color filmstrips.

G 73 M26 BK-16
MAN IN HIS WORLD SERIES

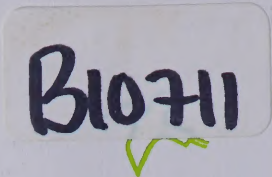
39351560 CURR



000006010383

G 73 M26 Bk.16
Man in his world series.

39351560 CURR



Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited

VANCOUVER EDMONTON WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

ISBN 0-88902-085-X

